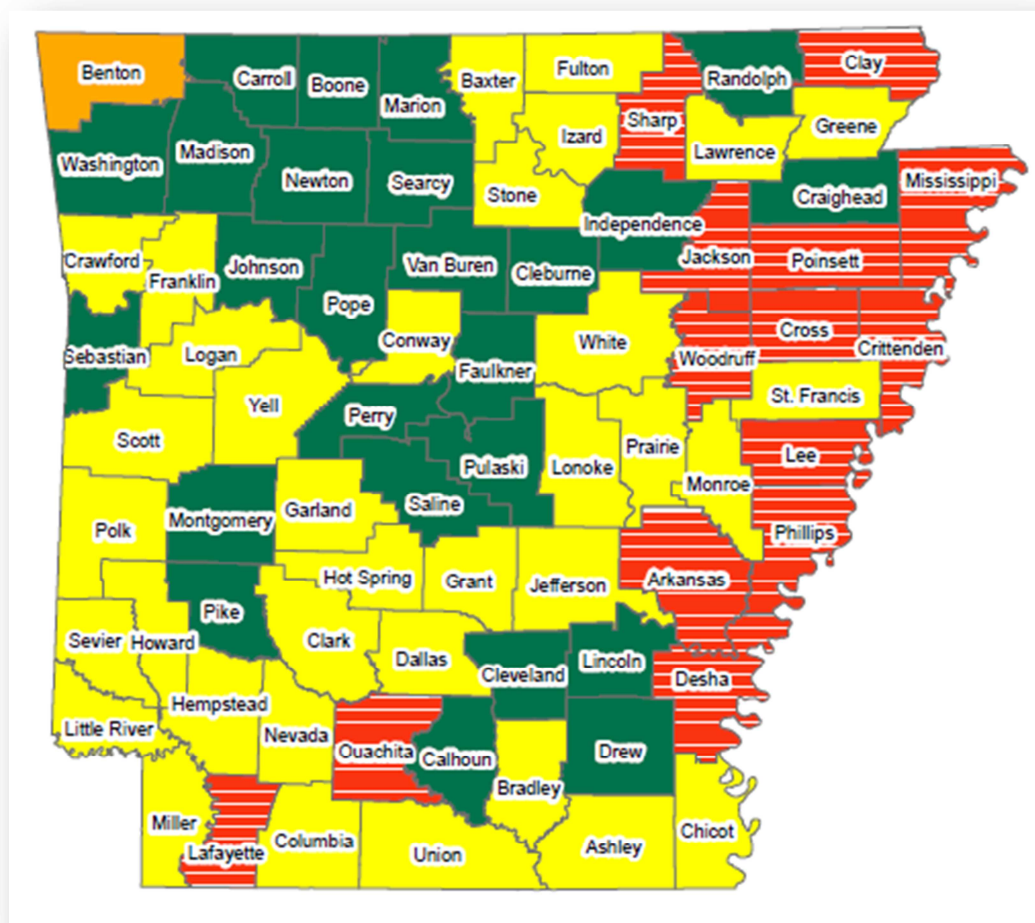


RED COUNTY REPORT

County Life Expectancy Profile

2014



Office of Minority Health & Health Disparities

ARKANSAS DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH

Arkansas Minority Health Commission

In accordance to Act 790 and Act 798 of 2011

RED COUNTY REPORT

County Life Expectancy Profile

2014

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RED COUNTY REPORT

County Life Expectancy Profile

2014

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This report is prepared in accordance to the 2011 Arkansas Act 790 to define Arkansas “Red Counties”. Fourteen counties were defined and ranked as “Red Counties” in 2014. Health profiles of these 14 “Red Counties”, consisting of information related to health outcomes, health behaviors, clinical care, social and economic factors, and physical environment affecting the quality and length of life are also provided. This report assists the Red County Action Planning Committee in continuing interventions in the “Red Counties”.

Key Findings:

- Arkansas ranked 49th (1st being the best) in the 2013 America’s Health Rankings Annual Report, an annual assessment of the nation’s health on a state-by-state basis.
- The life expectancy of Arkansans has been consistently lower than the United States (U.S.). Arkansas ranked 46th in life expectancy in the U.S. in 2010 (1st being the best).
- The 2009 and 2011 life expectancies were 75.9 and 76.1 years for Arkansas compared to the 78.5 and 78.7 years for the U.S., respectively. For Arkansas, the 2010-2012 average death data and 2011 population estimates were used to determine life expectancy in 2011.
- In 2011, 55 out of the 75 (73%) county-specific life expectancies fell below the state’s average life expectancy.
- Benton County had the highest life expectancy of 79.6 years, 3.5 years higher than the state’s average. Benton County was the only county in the state to exceed the U.S. life expectancy.
- Poinsett County had the lowest life expectancy of 71.7 years in 2011, 4.4 years less than the state’s average and 7.9 years less than Benton County’s life expectancy.
- The difference in life expectancies between the lowest and the highest counties narrowed to 7.9 years in 2011 compared to 8.3 years in 2009.
- The life expectancies of 75 Arkansas counties in 2011 were divided into four color categories using the same cutoffs reported in the 2013 Red County Report.
- In 2011, the cutoffs generated one Gold County (79.1-80.0), 24 Green Counties (76.0-79.0), 36 Yellow Counties (74.0-75.9), and 14 Red Counties (<74.0).
- The 14 Red Counties of 2011 included Poinsett, Phillips, Mississippi, Lafayette, Woodruff, Jackson, Clay, Cross, Ouachita, Desha, Sharp, Crittenden, Arkansas, and Lee in order of the lowest to the highest life expectancy.
- A total of 47 counties gained life expectancies in 2011 compared to the 2009 life expectancy. The highest gain was 2.6 years in Little River County.

INTRODUCTION

Life expectancy at birth is the average number of years that a newborn is expected to live, if current mortality rates continue to apply (World Health Organization). While struggling to improve health outcomes at the state level, Arkansas also faces disparities in life expectancy at the county level. In 2011, the difference in life expectancy between the highest (Benton) and the lowest (Poinsett) counties was 7.9 years, slightly lower than that of 2009 (8.3 years).

Concerned by the disparity, Senator Jack Crumbly (16th District) sponsored a bill to designate counties with the lowest life expectancies in the state as Red Counties. The Red Counties were defined as counties where the life expectancies at birth ranged from six to ten years less than the county with the highest life expectancy.

Acts 790 and 798 were passed in the Arkansas Legislature in 2011 to encourage state agencies and organizations to make appropriate services/programs available to improve public health in these counties. Following the directives of the legislation, the Red County Action Planning Committee (RCAPC) formed in October 2012. Several agencies, including the Arkansas Department of Health (ADH), continue to work collaboratively with the RCAPC to plan and implement interventions in the 17 Red Counties identified in 2012.

The ADH Office of Minority Health & Health Disparities submitted two Red County reports in 2012 and 2013 documenting life expectancies and other relevant health information for the state and by county.

In 2014, 14 Red Counties were identified, based on life expectancies calculated using 2010-2012 death data and 2011 population estimates.

The 2009 cutoffs were used to divide 75 Arkansas counties into Gold, Green, Yellow, and Red categories as depicted in the map on page 7. The Gold category represents the county with the highest life expectancy and the Red represents counties with the lowest life expectancies. The same cutoffs were used to monitor changes in life expectancies over time within those ranges.

Fourteen Red County Profiles (pp. 16-30) were created using data for eight demographic characteristics and 30 health measures. The data were obtained from the U.S. Census and the County Health Rankings & Roadmaps, a Robert Wood Johnson Foundation program.

The Red County Profiles would assist the readers in understanding the issues related to health outcomes and behaviors, access to care, socio-economic, and physical/environmental conditions in these counties that may directly or indirectly lead to premature death.

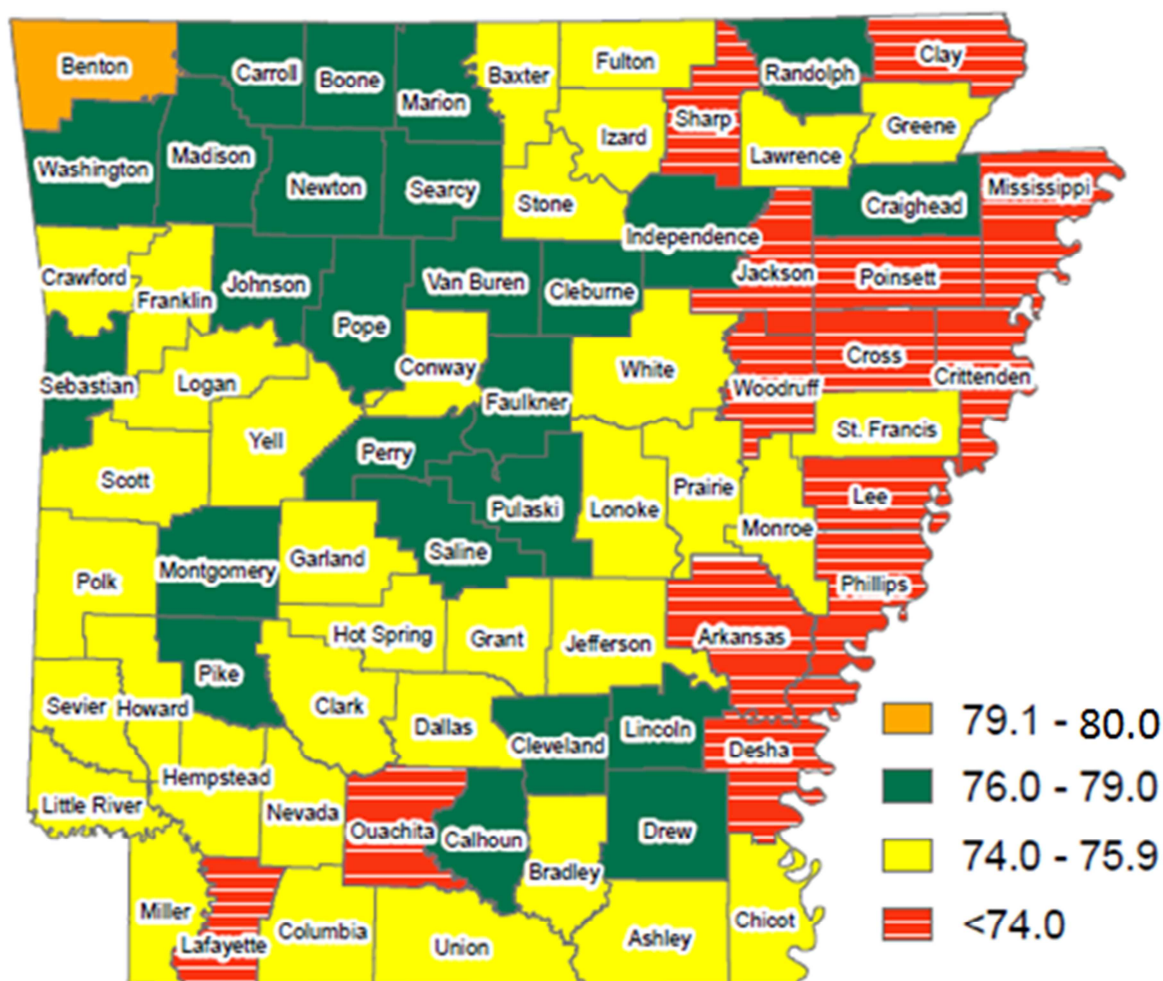
LIFE EXPECTANCY AT BIRTH

2010-2012 Death Data and 2011 Population Estimates

In Accordance with Act 790 and Act 798

State Mean=76.1

Minimum (Poinsett County) = 71.7; Maximum (Benton County) = 79.6



Source: Health Statistics Branch, Arkansas Department of Health

LIFE EXPECTANCY: SUMMARY OF RESULTS

The six tables and figures on the following four pages (pp. 9-13) illustrate the life expectancies in the U.S., state of Arkansas, and the Arkansas counties. The county life expectancies in the tables are color-coded to represent the life expectancy cutoffs used in 2009.

- Table 1 on page 9 shows the differences in 2011 life expectancies at the national and state levels. Arkansas counties with the highest and lowest life expectancies are also shown. While Arkansas' life expectancy was lower than the national average, Benton County, located in the northwest region of Arkansas, exceeded the state and the nation's average. Benton County had the highest life expectancy of 79.6 years. Poinsett County had the lowest life expectancy of 71.7 years, 7.9 years less than Benton County.
- Table 2 on page 9 presents 2011 life expectancies of 24 Green Counties ranging from 76.1 to 78.5 years. Seventeen Green Counties were identified in 2009.
- Table 3 on page 10 presents 2011 life expectancies of 36 Yellow Counties, the life expectancies ranging from 74.0 to 75.9 years. Forty-three counties were identified in 2009 in this category.
- Table 4 on page 11 presents 2011 life expectancies of 14 Red Counties, the life expectancies ranging from 71.7 and 73.8 years. Twelve Red Counties were identified in 2009 in this category.
- Table 5 on page 12 presents a comparison of 2009 and 2011 life expectancy by county. Each life expectancy is color-coded using the 2009 cutoff scheme.
- A total of 47 counties gained life expectancy in 2011 ranging from as low as 0.1 year (Ashley, Cleburne, Crawford, Greene, Pulaski, and Saline Counties) to as high as 2.6 years (Little River County).
- The life expectancies for 20 counties decreased ranging from 0.1 (Faulkner, Carroll, Yell Counties) to 2.5 years (Clay County); life expectancies for Benton, Craighead, Garland, Sevier, Lafayette, Lonoke, Nevada, and St. Francis Counties did not change. Benton County ranked highest among the 75 counties.
- Figure 1 on page 13 presents life expectancy trends by gender and race for the state of Arkansas. It shows an increasing trend of life expectancy for African American and white males and females. The trend has been stronger among African Americans since the year 2005.
- Figure 2 on page 13 presents life expectancies by gender and race for the 14 Red Counties combined. It shows an increasing trend of life expectancy for African American males and females only.
- It is important to assess the life expectancy trends over a period of time to ascertain that the changes are real and not due to random variations.

LIFE EXPECTANCY AT BIRTH BY COUNTY

Table 1: Comparing U.S., Arkansas State, and Arkansas Counties

USA / Arkansas	Population 2011	Life Expectancy (Years)
United States*	311,591,917	78.7
Arkansas State	2,937,979	76.1
Benton County (highest life expectancy)	227,556	79.6
Poinsett County (lowest life expectancy)	24,514	71.7

*U.S. Census Population

Table 2: Green County Life Expectancy Category: Population and Life Expectancy

County (n = 24)	Population 2011	Life Expectancy (Years)
Washington	207,521	78.5
Saline	109,526	78.2
Boone	37,051	77.9
Van Buren	17,083	77.7
Faulkner	116,342	77.3
Drew	18,467	77.0
Carroll	27,512	77.0
Madison	15,776	77.0
Lincoln	14,006	76.9
Montgomery	9,433	76.9
Pope	62,331	76.8
Perry	10,405	76.7
Cleburne	25,901	76.6
Searcy	8,036	76.5
Pike	11,259	76.5
Marion	16,573	76.5
Sebastian	127,127	76.5
Pulaski	386,299	76.4
Calhoun	5,144	76.4
Johnson	25,742	76.3
Newton	8,264	76.2
Cleveland	8,672	76.2
Independence	36,861	76.2
Craighead	98,315	76.1

Source: Health Statistics Branch, Arkansas Department of Health, June 2014.

LIFE EXPECTANCY AT BIRTH BY COUNTY

Table 3: Yellow County Life Expectancy Category: Population and Life Expectancy

County (n=36)	Population 2011	Life Expectancy (Years)
Randolph	18,017	75.9
Baxter	41,536	75.9
Scott	11,272	75.9
Izard	13,419	75.8
Stone	12,603	75.7
Polk	20,610	75.7
Sevier	17,293	75.7
Hot Spring	32,881	75.7
White	78,167	75.6
Little River	12,996	75.6
Hempstead	22,541	75.6
Garland	97,124	75.5
Crawford	61,944	75.4
Logan	22,290	75.4
Lonoke	69,341	75.3
Conway	21,270	75.3
Yell	22,060	75.2
Monroe	8,075	75.1
Grant	17,988	75.1
Miller	43,759	75.0
Bradley	11,482	75.0
Ashley	21,692	75.0
Chicot	11,721	75.0
Nevada	9,017	74.9
Fulton	12,296	74.9
Dallas	8,072	74.9
Jefferson	76,246	74.8
Lawrence	17,178	74.8
Union	41,427	74.8
Greene	42,720	74.7
Columbia	24,401	74.6
Prairie	8,618	74.6
Clark	22,858	74.5
St. Francis	27,970	74.5
Franklin	18,047	74.1
Howard	13,886	74.0

Source: Health Statistics Branch, Arkansas Department of Health, June 2014.

LIFE EXPECTANCY AT BIRTH BY COUNTY

Table 4: Red County Life Expectancy Category: Population and Life Expectancy

County (n= 14)	Population 2011	Life Expectancy (Years)
Lee	10,326	73.8
Arkansas	18,892	73.7
Crittenden	50,525	73.6
Sharp	17,380	73.5
Desha	12,763	73.4
Ouachita	25,880	73.4
Cross	17,781	73.3
Clay	15,880	73.1
Jackson	17,866	73.1
Woodruff	7,229	72.6
Lafayette	7,516	72.2
Mississippi	45,966	72.0
Phillips	21,442	71.9
Poinsett	24,514	71.7

Source: Health Statistics Branch, Arkansas Department of Health, June 2014.

CHANGES IN LIFE EXPECTANCY

Table 5: Changes in Life Expectancies from 2009 to 2011

County	Life Expectancy (Years) 2009	Life Expectancy (Years) 2011	COUNTY	Life Expectancy (Years) 2009	Life Expectancy (Years) 2011
State Total	75.9	76.1	Crawford	75.3	75.4
Benton	79.6	79.6	Logan	74.1	75.4
Washington	78.1	78.5	Conway	74.9	75.3
Saline	78.1	78.2	Lonoke	75.3	75.3
Boone	77.1	77.9	Yell	75.3	75.2
Van Buren	77.0	77.7	Grant	75.6	75.1
Faulkner	77.4	77.3	Monroe	73.9	75.1
Carroll	77.1	77.0	Ashley	74.9	75.0
Drew	76.1	77.0	Bradley	74.6	75.0
Madison	77.2	77.0	Chicot	73.8	75.0
Lincoln	75.9	76.9	Miller	75.6	75.0
Montgomery	75.5	76.9	Dallas	75.4	74.9
Pope	76.5	76.8	Fulton	73.9	74.9
Perry	75.3	76.7	Nevada	74.9	74.9
Cleburne	76.5	76.6	Jefferson	74.4	74.8
Marion	75.2	76.5	Lawrence	74.5	74.8
Pike	76.3	76.5	Union	73.0	74.8
Searcy	78.0	76.5	Greene	74.6	74.7
Sebastian	76.2	76.5	Columbia	74.4	74.6
Calhoun	75.6	76.4	Prairie	73.5	74.6
Pulaski	76.3	76.4	Clark	75.8	74.5
Johnson	75.8	76.3	St. Francis	74.5	74.5
Cleveland	75.9	76.2	Franklin	75.7	74.1
Independence	74.9	76.2	Howard	74.5	74.0
Newton	75.1	76.2	Lee	74.0	73.8
Craighead	76.1	76.1	Arkansas	74.0	73.7
Baxter	76.1	75.9	Crittenden	72.5	73.6
Randolph	74.7	75.9	Sharp	74.8	73.5
Scott	75.6	75.9	Desha	72.7	73.4
Izard	75.6	75.8	Ouachita	72.1	73.4
Hot Spring	75.4	75.7	Cross	74.6	73.3
Polk	74.2	75.7	Clay	75.6	73.1
Sevier	75.7	75.7	Jackson	74.1	73.1
Stone	76.2	75.7	Woodruff	71.9	72.6
Hempstead	75.1	75.6	Lafayette	72.2	72.2
Little River	73.0	75.6	Mississippi	71.3	72.0
White	75.9	75.6	Phillips	71.5	71.9
Garland	75.5	75.5	Poinsett	71.5	71.7

Source: Health Statistics Branch, Arkansas Department of Health, June 2014.

*Years of life expectancy were divided into color categories: Gold=79.1-80.0; Green=76.0-79.0; Yellow=74.0-75.9; Red=<74.0.

LIFE EXPECTANCY AT BIRTH

Trends by Gender and Race

Figure 1: Life Expectancy at Birth by Gender and Race, Arkansas, 1990-2011

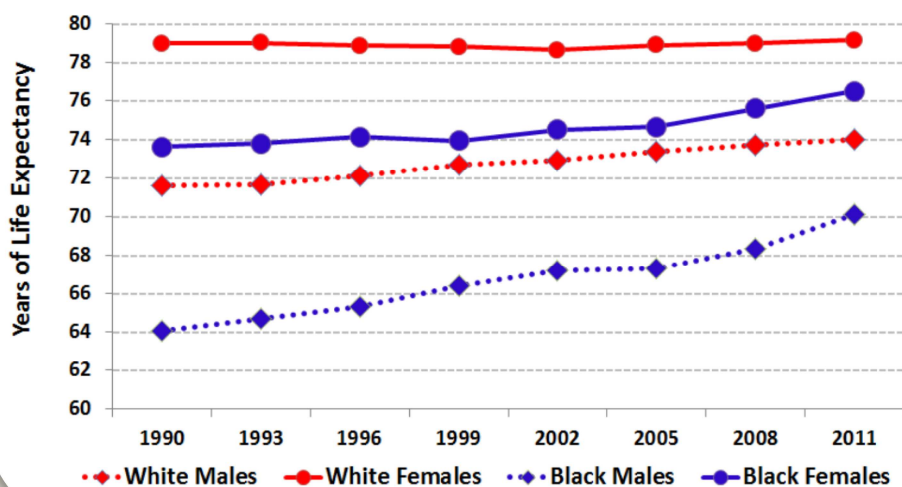
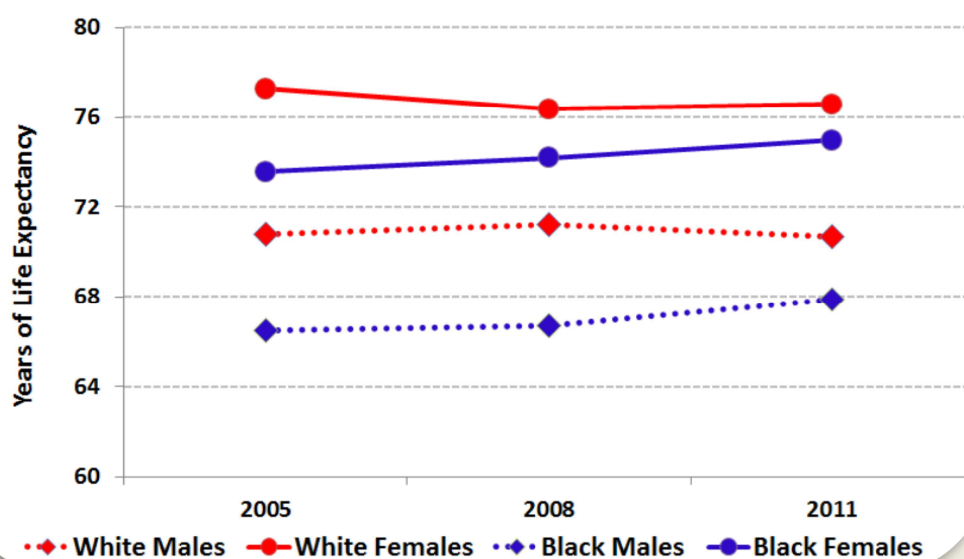


Figure 2: Life Expectancy at Birth by Gender and Race, Red Counties* - 2005-2011



Source: Health Statistics Branch, Arkansas Department of Health, July 2014.

*Red Counties of 2011 were used to compare 2005, 2008, and 2011 life expectancy trends.

COUNTY HEALTH RANKINGS DATA

The *County Health Rankings & Roadmaps* program helps communities identify and implement solutions that make it easier for people to be healthy in their schools, workplaces, and neighborhoods. Ranking the health of nearly every county in the nation, the *County Health Rankings* illustrate what we know about what makes people sick or healthy. The *Roadmaps* show what we can do to create healthier places to live, learn, work, and play. The Robert Wood Johnson Foundation (RWJF) collaborates with the University of Wisconsin Population Health Institute (UWPHI) to bring this program to cities, counties, and states across the nation. Counties are ranked relative to the health of other counties in the same state based on the following eight summary composite scores (2014 Rankings, Arkansas).

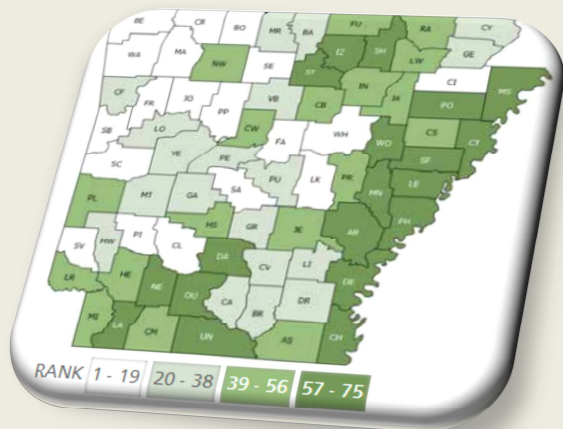
1. Overall Health Outcomes
 - Length of life
 - Quality of life
2. Overall Health Factors
 - Health behaviors
 - Clinical care
 - Socio-economic factors
 - Physical environment

County Health Rankings data were used to develop county profiles of the 14 Red Counties. Thirty-eight health measures related to the health outcomes, health factors, and some additional measures were included in the profiles. Refer to pp. 16-30 for the profile details.

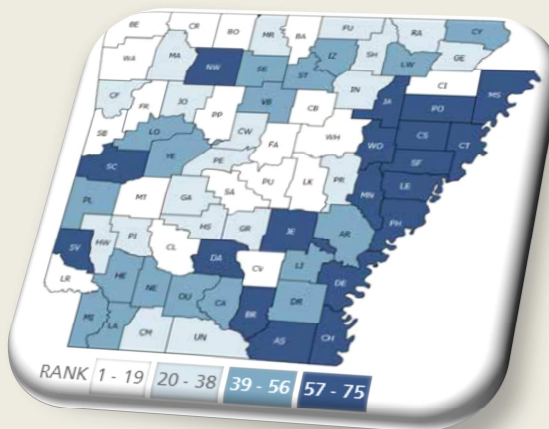
The County Health Rankings were compiled from many different types of data and time periods. To calculate the ranks, each measure was first standardized. The ranks were then calculated based on weighted sums of these standardized measures within each state. The county with the lowest score received a rank of #1 for best health for that state and the county with the highest score received the ranking for worst health. The following maps are examples of Arkansas County Rankings for overall health outcomes and overall health factors.

(Source: *County Health Rankings & Roadmaps*, Robert Wood Johnson Foundation Program; <http://www.countyhealthrankings.org/>)

2014 Overall Rankings in Health Outcomes



2014 Overall Rankings in Health Factors



DISCUSSION

Arkansas' average life expectancy slightly increased from 75.9 in 2009 to 76.1 in 2011. The gap between the highest and the lowest ranking counties narrowed from 10 years in 2008 to 8.3 years in 2009, and 7.9 years in 2011. This demonstrates decrease in disparity in life expectancy in Arkansas. In 2011, the life expectancies increased for 47 counties, decreased for 20, and remained the same for eight counties, including Benton County. Benton County continued to have the highest life expectancy (79.6). Little River and Clay Counties experienced the greatest increase (2.6) and decrease (2.5), respectively.

A closer look at the state's life expectancy by gender and race revealed that life expectancies gradually increased for African Americans and whites. Life expectancy for African American males increased from 64 years in 1990 to 70 years in 2011. Similar trends were observed for African Americans in the Red Counties. A majority of the Red Counties with high African American populations are located in the Arkansas Delta Region that runs along the eastern border of the state next to the Mississippi River. Several counties in this region gained life expectancy in 2011 (Chicot, Crittenden, Desha, Drew, Mississippi, Monroe, Phillips, Poinsett). This potentially led to narrowing of the gap between the highest and lowest life expectancy counties in Arkansas, as mentioned above.

Health profiles of 14 Red Counties were developed using 38 County Health Rankings measures, as mentioned on page 14. These indicators were related to demographic characteristics (eight), health outcomes (five), health behaviors (seven), access to clinical care (six), social and economic factors (nine), and physical environmental factors (three). Appendix 2 (pp. 33-39) presents county maps illustrating rankings for each health measure. These maps are designed for comparing values of the measures by county across the state. Appendix 3 (pp. 40-43) presents the importance of selecting these measures.

In the statewide rankings, Phillips, Ouachita, and Poinsett Counties were ranked as the bottom three for premature death rate. Phillips County also ranked the worst for diabetes prevalence, not seeing a doctor due to cost, median household income, children in poverty, homicide rate, and severe housing problems. It ranked a close second to the worst ranking county for alcohol impaired driving deaths, chlamydia infection, teen birth rate, high school graduation, children in single parent household, and violent crime rate. Crittenden County ranked worst for violent crime, Desha County for low birth weight, Lafayette County for infant mortality, and Mississippi County for physical inactivity and air pollution.

The counties mentioned above are seven of the 14 Red Counties identified in 2014. The rankings are indicative of the fact that, despite the gradual improvement of life expectancy in Arkansas, significant challenges exist in the Red Counties related to health outcomes, health behaviors, socio-economic, and environmental factors that affect the length and quality of life.



BENTON COUNTY PROFILE

INDICATOR	YEAR	MEASURE	COUNTY	STATE
Total population	2012	Count	232,268	2,949,131
Elderly population (65 or older)	2012	Percent	12.6%	15.0%
White non-Hispanic	2012	Percent	76.2%	74.3%
African American non-Hispanic	2012	Percent	1.5%	15.4%
Hispanic/Latinos	2012	Percent	15.7%	6.6%
American Indian/Alaskan Native	2012	Percent	1.9%	0.9%
Asian	2012	Percent	3.1%	1.3%
Not proficient in English	2008-2012	Percent	4.0%	1.7%
HEALTH OUTCOMES				
Premature death (before age 75)	2008-2010	YPLL per 100,000 population ¹	6,504	9,290
Diabetes prevalence	2010	Percent	9%	11%
HIV prevalence	2010	Per 100,000 population	100	195
Low birth weight	2005-2011	Percent	7%	9%
Infant death ²	2011-2012	Per 1,000 live births	5.5	7.0
HEALTH BEHAVIORS				
Adult smoking	2006-2012	Percent	17%	22%
Adult obesity	2010	Percent	28%	33%
Physical inactivity	2010	Percent	27%	31%
Excessive drinking	2006-2012	Percent	14%	13%
Alcohol impaired driving deaths	2008-2012	Percent	32%	32%
Sexually transmitted infections	2011	Per 100,000 population	218	546
Teen birth rate	2005-2011	Per 1,000 female population	49	57
CLINICAL CARE				
Uninsured (under age 65)	2011	Percent	19%	20%
Primary Care Physicians (PCP)	2011	Ratio, population to PCP	1,820:1	1,586:1
Dentists	2012	Ratio, population to dentist	2,344:1	2,467:1
Health care costs	2011	Per Medicare enrollee	\$9,248	\$9,511
Could not see doctor due to cost	2006-2012	Percent	13%	17%
Preventable hospital stays	2011	Per 1,000 Medicare enrollees	56	77
SOCIAL & ECONOMIC FACTORS				
High school graduation	2010-2011	Percent	86%	81%
Some college	2008-2012	Percent	58%	54%
Unemployment	2012	Percent	6%	7%
Median household income	2012	Dollar	\$52,717	\$40,151
Children in poverty	2012	Percent	19%	28%
Children in single parent house	2008-2012	Percent	22%	36%
Homicide rate	2004-2010	Per 100,000 population	2	8
Violent crime rate	2009-2011	Per 100,000 population	257	501
Injury death rate	2006-2010	Per 100,000 population	59	77
PHYSICAL ENVIRONMENT				
Air pollution - particulate matter	2011	Micrograms/cubic meter	11	12
Drinking water violations	FY 2012-2013	Percent	5%	10%
Severe housing problems	2006-2010	Percent	13%	15%

Source: County Health Rankings & Roadmaps, Robert Wood Johnson Foundation Program

¹Years of Potential Life Lost

²Source: Health Statistics Branch, Arkansas Department of Health



POINSETT COUNTY PROFILE

INDICATOR	YEAR	MEASURE	COUNTY	STATE
Total population	2012	Count	24,307	2,949,131
Elderly population (65 or older)	2012	Percent	16.5%	15.0%
White non-Hispanic	2012	Percent	88.7%	74.3%
African American non-Hispanic	2012	Percent	7.4%	15.4%
Hispanic/Latinos	2012	Percent	2.3%	6.6%
American Indian/Alaskan Native	2012	Percent	0.3%	0.9%
Asian	2012	Percent	0.2%	1.3%
Not proficient in English	2008-2012	Percent	0.2%	1.7%
HEALTH OUTCOMES				
Premature death (before age 75)	2008-2010	YPLL per 100,000 population ¹	13,684	9,290
Diabetes prevalence	2010	Percent	12%	11%
HIV prevalence	2010	Per 100,000 population	82	195
Low birth weight	2005-2011	Percent	10%	9%
Infant death ²	2011-2012	Per 1,000 live births	9.5	7.0
HEALTH BEHAVIORS				
Adult smoking	2006-2012	Percent	19%	22%
Adult obesity	2010	Percent	36%	33%
Physical inactivity	2010	Percent	37%	31%
Excessive drinking	2006-2012	Percent	NA	13%
Alcohol impaired driving deaths	2008-2012	Percent	36%	32%
Sexually transmitted infections	2011	Per 100,000 population	539	546
Teen birth rate	2005-2011	Per 1,000 female population	82	57
CLINICAL CARE				
Uninsured (under age 65)	2011	Percent	20%	20%
Primary Care Physicians (PCP)	2011	Ratio, population to PCP	4,902:1	1,586:1
Dentists	2012	Ratio, population to dentist	8,216:1	2,467:1
Health care costs	2011	Per Medicare enrollee	\$10,786	\$9,511
Could not see doctor due to cost	2006-2012	Percent	25%	17%
Preventable hospital stays	2011	Per 1,000 Medicare enrollees	96	77
SOCIAL & ECONOMIC FACTORS				
High school graduation	2010-2011	Percent	76%	81%
Some college	2008-2012	Percent	38%	54%
Unemployment	2012	Percent	8%	7%
Median household income	2012	Dollar	\$32,248	\$40,151
Children in poverty	2012	Percent	41%	28%
Children in single parent house	2008-2012	Percent	44%	36%
Homicide rate	2004-2010	Per 100,000 population	6	8
Violent crime rate	2009-2011	Per 100,000 population	435	501
Injury death rate	2006-2010	Per 100,000 population	104	77
PHYSICAL ENVIRONMENT				
Air pollution - particulate matter	2011	Micrograms/cubic meter	13	12
Drinking water violations	FY 2012-2013	Percent	1%	10%
Severe housing problems	2006-2010	Percent	14%	15%

NA = Data not available

Source: County Health Rankings & Roadmaps, Robert Wood Johnson Foundation Program

¹Years of Potential Life Lost

²Source: Health Statistics Branch, Arkansas Department of Health



PHILLIPS COUNTY PROFILE

INDICATOR	YEAR	MEASURE	COUNTY	STATE
Total population	2012	Count	20,784	2,949,131
Elderly population (65 or older)	2012	Percent	15.5%	15.0%
White non-Hispanic	2012	Percent	34.8%	74.3%
African American non-Hispanic	2012	Percent	62.3%	15.4%
Hispanic/Latinos	2012	Percent	1.5%	6.6%
American Indian/Alaskan Native	2012	Percent	0.3%	0.9%
Asian	2012	Percent	0.3%	1.3%
Not proficient in English	2008-2012	Percent	0.1%	1.7%
HEALTH OUTCOMES				
Premature death (before age 75)	2008-2010	YPLL per 100,000 population ¹	14,286	9,290
Diabetes prevalence	2010	Percent	16%	11%
HIV prevalence	2010	Per 100,000 population	362	195
Low birth weight	2005-2011	Percent	14%	9%
Infant death ²	2011-2012	Per 1,000 live births	3.3	7.0
HEALTH BEHAVIORS				
Adult smoking	2006-2012	Percent	24%	22%
Adult obesity	2010	Percent	38%	33%
Physical inactivity	2010	Percent	37%	31%
Excessive drinking	2006-2012	Percent	14%	13%
Alcohol impaired driving deaths	2008-2012	Percent	48%	32%
Sexually transmitted infections	2011	Per 100,000 population	1,534	546
Teen birth rate	2005-2011	Per 1,000 female population	92	57
CLINICAL CARE				
Uninsured (under age 65)	2011	Percent	18%	20%
Primary Care Physicians (PCP)	2011	Ratio, population to PCP	3,063:1	1,586:1
Dentists	2012	Ratio, population to dentist	3,004:1	2,467:1
Health care costs	2011	Per Medicare enrollee	\$8,899	\$9,511
Could not see doctor due to cost	2006-2012	Percent	30%	17%
Preventable hospital stays	2011	Per 1,000 Medicare enrollees	85	77
SOCIAL & ECONOMIC FACTORS				
High school graduation	2010-2011	Percent	72%	81%
Some college	2008-2012	Percent	49%	54%
Unemployment	2012	Percent	11%	7%
Median household income	2012	Dollar	\$26,013	\$40,151
Children in poverty	2012	Percent	54%	28%
Children in single parent house	2008-2012	Percent	66%	36%
Homicide rate	2004-2010	Per 100,000 population	30	8
Violent crime rate	2009-2011	Per 100,000 population	1,266	501
Injury death rate	2006-2010	Per 100,000 population	110	77
PHYSICAL ENVIRONMENT				
Air pollution - particulate matter	2011	Micrograms/cubic meter	12	12
Drinking water violations	FY 2012-2013	Percent	9%	10%
Severe housing problems	2006-2010	Percent	22%	15%

Source: County Health Rankings & Roadmaps, Robert Wood Johnson Foundation Program

¹Years of Potential Life Lost

²Source: Health Statistics Branch, Arkansas Department of Health



MISSISSIPPI COUNTY PROFILE

INDICATOR	YEAR	MEASURE	COUNTY	STATE
Total population	2012	Count	45,562	2,949,131
Elderly population (65 or older)	2012	Percent	12.7%	15.0%
White non-Hispanic	2012	Percent	60.3%	74.3%
African American non-Hispanic	2012	Percent	34.1%	15.4%
Hispanic/Latinos	2012	Percent	3.6%	6.6%
American Indian/Alaskan Native	2012	Percent	0.4%	0.9%
Asian	2012	Percent	0.6%	1.3%
Not proficient in English	2008-2012	Percent	0.8%	1.7%
HEALTH OUTCOMES				
Premature death (before age 75)	2008-2010	YPLL per 100,000 population ¹	13,682	9,290
Diabetes prevalence	2010	Percent	14%	11%
HIV prevalence	2010	Per 100,000 population	235	195
Low birth weight	2005-2011	Percent	12%	9%
Infant death ²	2011-2012	Per 1,000 live births	12.6	7.0
HEALTH BEHAVIORS				
Adult smoking	2006-2012	Percent	30%	22%
Adult obesity	2010	Percent	39%	33%
Physical inactivity	2010	Percent	41%	31%
Excessive drinking	2006-2012	Percent	5%	13%
Alcohol impaired driving deaths	2008-2012	Percent	31%	32%
Sexually transmitted infections	2011	Per 100,000 population	1,225	546
Teen birth rate	2005-2011	Per 1,000 female population	85	57
CLINICAL CARE				
Uninsured (under age 65)	2011	Percent	19%	20%
Primary Care Physicians (PCP)	2011	Ratio, population to PCP	2,553:1	1,586:1
Dentists	2012	Ratio, population to dentist	3,862:1	2,467:1
Health care costs	2011	Per Medicare enrollee	\$10,360	\$9,511
Could not see doctor due to cost	2006-2012	Percent	20%	17%
Preventable hospital stays	2011	Per 1,000 Medicare enrollees	112	77
SOCIAL & ECONOMIC FACTORS				
High school graduation	2010-2011	Percent	75%	81%
Some college	2008-2012	Percent	46%	54%
Unemployment	2012	Percent	10%	7%
Median household income	2012	Dollar	\$34,058	\$40,151
Children in poverty	2012	Percent	35%	28%
Children in single parent house	2008-2012	Percent	51%	36%
Homicide rate	2004-2010	Per 100,000 population	12	8
Violent crime rate	2009-2011	Per 100,000 population	835	501
Injury death rate	2006-2010	Per 100,000 population	90	77
PHYSICAL ENVIRONMENT				
Air pollution - particulate matter	2011	Micrograms/cubic meter	13	12
Drinking water violations	FY 2012-2013	Percent	5%	10%
Severe housing problems	2006-2010	Percent	16%	15%

Source: County Health Rankings & Roadmaps, Robert Wood Johnson Foundation Program

¹Years of Potential Life Lost

²Source: Health Statistics Branch, Arkansas Department of Health



LAFAYETTE COUNTY PROFILE

INDICATOR	YEAR	MEASURE	COUNTY	STATE
Total population	2012	Count	7,447	2,949,131
Elderly population (65 or older)	2012	Percent	20.7%	15.0%
White non-Hispanic	2012	Percent	60.1%	74.3%
African American non-Hispanic	2012	Percent	36.8%	15.4%
Hispanic/Latinos	2012	Percent	1.8%	6.6%
American Indian/Alaskan Native	2012	Percent	0.4%	0.9%
Asian	2012	Percent	0.4%	1.3%
Not proficient in English	2008-2012	Percent	0.6 %	1.7%
HEALTH OUTCOMES				
Premature death (before age 75)	2008-2010	YPLL per 100,000 population ¹	13,601	9,290
Diabetes prevalence	2010	Percent	13%	11%
HIV prevalence	2010	Per 100,000 population	77	195
Low birth weight	2005-2011	Percent	15%	9%
Infant death ²	2011-2012	Per 1,000 live births	35.1	7.0
HEALTH BEHAVIORS				
Adult smoking	2006-2012	Percent	NA	22%
Adult obesity	2010	Percent	31%	33%
Physical inactivity	2010	Percent	33%	31%
Excessive drinking	2006-2012	Percent	NA	13%
Alcohol impaired driving deaths	2008-2012	Percent	48%	32%
Sexually transmitted infections	2011	Per 100,000 population	931	546
Teen birth rate	2005-2011	Per 1,000 female population	50	57
CLINICAL CARE				
Uninsured (under age 65)	2011	Percent	22%	20%
Primary Care Physicians (PCP)	2011	Ratio, population to PCP	3,758:1	1,586:1
Dentists	2012	Ratio, population to dentist	NA	2,467:1
Health care costs	2011	Per Medicare enrollee	\$10,779	\$9,511
Could not see doctor due to cost	2006-2012	Percent	16%	17%
Preventable hospital stays	2011	Per 1,000 Medicare enrollees	80	77
SOCIAL & ECONOMIC FACTORS				
High school graduation	2010-2011	Percent	NA	81%
Some college	2008-2012	Percent	40%	54%
Unemployment	2012	Percent	10%	7%
Median household income	2012	Dollar	\$28,857	\$40,151
Children in poverty	2012	Percent	40%	28%
Children in single parent house	2008-2012	Percent	48%	36%
Homicide rate	2004-2010	Per 100,000 population	NA	8
Violent crime rate	2009-2011	Per 100,000 population	126	501
Injury death rate	2006-2010	Per 100,000 population	103	77
PHYSICAL ENVIRONMENT				
Air pollution - particulate matter	2011	Micrograms/cubic meter	11	12
Drinking water violations	FY 2012-2013	Percent	0%	10%
Severe housing problems	2006-2010	Percent	12%	15%

NA = Data not available

Source: County Health Rankings & Roadmaps, Robert Wood Johnson Foundation Program

¹Years of Potential Life Lost

²Source: Health Statistics Branch, Arkansas Department of Health



WOODRUFF COUNTY PROFILE

INDICATOR	YEAR	MEASURE	COUNTY	STATE
Total population	2012	Count	7,100	2,949,131
Elderly population (65 or older)	2012	Percent	19.2%	15.0%
White non-Hispanic	2012	Percent	69.4%	74.3%
African American non-Hispanic	2012	Percent	27.1%	15.4%
Hispanic/Latinos	2012	Percent	1.3%	6.6%
American Indian/Alaskan Native	2012	Percent	0.3%	0.9%
Asian	2012	Percent	0.2%	1.3%
Not proficient in English	2008-2012	Percent	0.0%	1.7%
HEALTH OUTCOMES				
Premature death (before age 75)	2008-2010	YPLL per 100,000 population ¹	12,482	9,290
Diabetes prevalence	2010	Percent	13%	11%
HIV prevalence	2010	Per 100,000 population	NA	195
Low birth weight	2005-2011	Percent	12%	9%
Infant death ²	2011-2012	Per 1,000 live births	5.8	7.0
HEALTH BEHAVIORS				
Adult smoking	2006-2012	Percent	22%	22%
Adult obesity	2010	Percent	36%	33%
Physical inactivity	2010	Percent	31%	31%
Excessive drinking	2006-2012	Percent	NA	13%
Alcohol impaired driving deaths	2008-2012	Percent	20%	32%
Sexually transmitted infections	2011	Per 100,000 population	443	546
Teen birth rate	2005-2011	Per 1,000 female population	86	57
CLINICAL CARE				
Uninsured (under age 65)	2011	Percent	21%	20%
Primary Care Physicians (PCP)	2011	Ratio, population to PCP	2,409:1	1,586:1
Dentists	2012	Ratio, population to dentist	2,402:1	2,467:1
Health care costs	2011	Per Medicare enrollee	\$9,192	\$9,511
Could not see doctor due to cost	2006-2012	Percent	24%	17%
Preventable hospital stays	2011	Per 1,000 Medicare enrollees	93	77
SOCIAL & ECONOMIC FACTORS				
High school graduation	2010-2011	Percent	NA	81%
Some college	2008-2012	Percent	35%	54%
Unemployment	2012	Percent	11%	7%
Median household income	2012	Dollar	\$29,184	\$40,151
Children in poverty	2012	Percent	40%	28%
Children in single parent house	2008-2012	Percent	42%	36%
Homicide rate	2004-2010	Per 100,000 population	NA	8
Violent crime rate	2009-2011	Per 100,000 population	86	501
Injury death rate	2006-2010	Per 100,000 population	104	77
PHYSICAL ENVIRONMENT				
Air pollution - particulate matter	2011	Micrograms/cubic meter	12	12
Drinking water violations	FY 2012-2013	Percent	19%	10%
Severe housing problems	2006-2010	Percent	12%	15%

NA = Data not available

Source: County Health Rankings & Roadmaps, Robert Wood Johnson Foundation Program

¹Years of Potential Life Lost

²Source: Health Statistics Branch, Arkansas Department of Health



JACKSON COUNTY PROFILE

INDICATOR	YEAR	MEASURE	COUNTY	STATE
Total population	2012	Count	17,600	2,949,131
Elderly population (65 or older)	2012	Percent	16.3%	15.0%
White non-Hispanic	2012	Percent	78.4%	74.3%
African American non-Hispanic	2012	Percent	16.8%	15.4%
Hispanic/Latinos	2012	Percent	2.7%	6.6%
American Indian/Alaskan Native	2012	Percent	0.6%	0.9%
Asian	2012	Percent	0.3%	1.3%
Not proficient in English	2008-2012	Percent	0.5%	1.7%
HEALTH OUTCOMES				
Premature death (before age 75)	2008-2010	YPLL per 100,000 population ¹	9,817	9,290
Diabetes prevalence	2010	Percent	14%	11%
HIV prevalence	2010	Per 100,000 population	131	195
Low birth weight	2005-2011	Percent	11%	9%
Infant death ²	2011-2012	Per 1,000 live births	10.1	7.0
HEALTH BEHAVIORS				
Adult smoking	2006-2012	Percent	27%	22%
Adult obesity	2010	Percent	37%	33%
Physical inactivity	2010	Percent	39%	31%
Excessive drinking	2006-2012	Percent	NA	13%
Alcohol impaired driving deaths	2008-2012	Percent	32%	32%
Sexually transmitted infections	2011	Per 100,000 population	554	546
Teen birth rate	2005-2011	Per 1,000 female population	76	57
CLINICAL CARE				
Uninsured (under age 65)	2011	Percent	21.0%	20%
Primary Care Physicians (PCP)	2011	Ratio, population to PCP	2,233:1	1,586:1
Dentists	2012	Ratio, population to dentist	4,903:1	2,467:1
Health care costs	2011	Per Medicare enrollee	\$11,387	\$9,511
Could not see doctor due to cost	2006-2012	Percent	23%	17%
Preventable hospital stays	2011	Per 1,000 Medicare enrollees	136	77
SOCIAL & ECONOMIC FACTORS				
High school graduation	2010-2011	Percent	87%	81%
Some college	2008-2012	Percent	41%	54%
Unemployment	2012	Percent	10%	7%
Median household income	2012	Dollar	\$30,604	\$40,151
Children in poverty	2012	Percent	39%	28%
Children in single parent house	2008-2012	Percent	44%	36%
Homicide rate	2004-2010	Per 100,000 population	NA	8
Violent crime rate	2009-2011	Per 100,000 population	461	501
Injury death rate	2006-2010	Per 100,000 population	100	77
PHYSICAL ENVIRONMENT				
Air pollution - particulate matter	2011	Micrograms/cubic meter	12	12
Drinking water violations	FY 2012-2013	Percent	0%	10%
Severe housing problems	2006-2010	Percent	13%	15%

NA = Data not available

Source: County Health Rankings & Roadmaps, Robert Wood Johnson Foundation Program

¹Years of Potential Life Lost

²Source: Health Statistics Branch, Arkansas Department of Health



CLAY COUNTY PROFILE

INDICATOR	YEAR	MEASURE	COUNTY	STATE
Total population	2012	Count	15,684	2,949,131
Elderly population (65 or older)	2012	Percent	20.7%	15.0%
White non-Hispanic	2012	Percent	96.6%	74.3%
African American non-Hispanic	2012	Percent	0.4%	15.4%
Hispanic/Latinos	2012	Percent	1.5%	6.6%
American Indian/Alaskan Native	2012	Percent	0.3%	0.9%
Asian	2012	Percent	0.2%	1.3%
Not proficient in English	2008-2012	Percent	0.5%	1.7%
HEALTH OUTCOMES				
Premature death (before age 75)	2008-2010	YPLL per 100,000 population ¹	8,680	9,290
Diabetes prevalence	2010	Percent	13%	11%
HIV prevalence	2010	Per 100,000 population	43	195
Low birth weight	2005-2011	Percent	8%	9%
Infant death ²	2011-2012	Per 1,000 live births	5.7	7.0
HEALTH BEHAVIORS				
Adult smoking	2006-2012	Percent	21%	22%
Adult obesity	2010	Percent	32%	33%
Physical inactivity	2010	Percent	37%	31%
Excessive drinking	2006-2012	Percent	NA	13%
Alcohol impaired driving deaths	2008-2012	Percent	20%	32%
Sexually transmitted infections	2011	Per 100,000 population	290	546
Teen birth rate	2005-2011	Per 1,000 female population	68	57
CLINICAL CARE				
Uninsured (under age 65)	2011	Percent	22%	20%
Primary Care Physicians (PCP)	2011	Ratio, population to PCP	3,176:1	1,586:1
Dentists	2012	Ratio, population to dentist	2,258:1	2,467:1
Health care costs	2011	Per Medicare enrollee	\$10,526	\$9,511
Could not see doctor due to cost	2006-2012	Percent	12%	17%
Preventable hospital stays	2011	Per 1,000 Medicare enrollees	97	77
SOCIAL & ECONOMIC FACTORS				
High school graduation	2010-2011	Percent	85%	81%
Some college	2008-2012	Percent	44%	54%
Unemployment	2012	Percent	12%	7%
Median household income	2012	Dollar	\$32,642	\$40,151
Children in poverty	2012	Percent	32%	28%
Children in single parent house	2008-2012	Percent	30%	36%
Homicide rate	2004-2010	Per 100,000 population	NA	8
Violent crime rate	2009-2011	Per 100,000 population	116	501
Injury death rate	2006-2010	Per 100,000 population	69	77
PHYSICAL ENVIRONMENT				
Air pollution - particulate matter	2011	Micrograms/cubic meter	13	12
Drinking water violations	FY 2012-2013	Percent	29%	10%
Severe housing problems	2006-2010	Percent	12%	15%

NA = Data not available

Source: County Health Rankings & Roadmaps, Robert Wood Johnson Foundation Program

¹Years of Potential Life Lost

²Source: Health Statistics Branch, Arkansas Department of Health



CROSS COUNTY PROFILE

INDICATOR	YEAR	MEASURE	COUNTY	STATE
Total population	2012	Count	17,683	2,949,131
Elderly population (65 or older)	2012	Percent	16.4%	15.0%
White non-Hispanic	2012	Percent	74.1%	74.3%
African American non-Hispanic	2012	Percent	22.7%	15.4%
Hispanic/Latinos	2012	Percent	1.5%	6.6%
American Indian/Alaskan Native	2012	Percent	0.3%	0.9%
Asian	2012	Percent	0.5%	1.3%
Not proficient in English	2008-2012	Percent	0.2%	1.7%
HEALTH OUTCOMES				
Premature death (before age 75)	2008-2010	YPLL per 100,000 population ¹	10,713	9,290
Diabetes prevalence	2010	Percent	13%	11%
HIV prevalence	2010	Per 100,000 population	180	195
Low birth weight	2005-2011	Percent	12%	9%
Infant death ²	2011-2012	Per 1,000 live births	10.6	7.0
HEALTH BEHAVIORS				
Adult smoking	2006-2012	Percent	34%	22%
Adult obesity	2010	Percent	37%	33%
Physical inactivity	2010	Percent	35%	31%
Excessive drinking	2006-2012	Percent	13%	13%
Alcohol impaired driving deaths	2008-2012	Percent	25%	32%
Sexually transmitted infections	2011	Per 100,000 population	714	546
Teen birth rate	2005-2011	Per 1,000 female population	64	57
CLINICAL CARE				
Uninsured (under age 65)	2011	Percent	20%	20%
Primary Care Physicians (PCP)	2011	Ratio, population to PCP	2,222:1	1,586:1
Dentists	2012	Ratio, population to dentist	1,989:1	2,467:1
Health care costs	2011	Per Medicare enrollee	\$9,960	\$9,511
Could not see doctor due to cost	2006-2012	Percent	20%	17%
Preventable hospital stays	2011	Per 1,000 Medicare enrollees	106	77
SOCIAL & ECONOMIC FACTORS				
High school graduation	2010-2011	Percent	83%	81%
Some college	2008-2012	Percent	38%	54%
Unemployment	2012	Percent	8%	7%
Median household income	2012	Dollar	\$35,839	\$40,151
Children in poverty	2012	Percent	30%	28%
Children in single parent house	2008-2012	Percent	32%	36%
Homicide rate	2004-2010	Per 100,000 population	NA	8
Violent crime rate	2009-2011	Per 100,000 population	388	501
Injury death rate	2006-2010	Per 100,000 population	79	77
PHYSICAL ENVIRONMENT				
Air pollution - particulate matter	2011	Micrograms/cubic meter	13	12
Drinking water violations	FY 2012-2013	Percent	2%	10%
Severe housing problems	2006-2010	Percent	15%	15%

NA = Data not available

Source: County Health Rankings & Roadmaps, Robert Wood Johnson Foundation Program

¹Years of Potential Life Lost

²Source: Health Statistics Branch, Arkansas Department of Health



OUACHITA COUNTY PROFILE

INDICATOR	YEAR	MEASURE	COUNTY	STATE
Total population	2012	Count	25,396	2,949,131
Elderly population (65 or older)	2012	Percent	17.3%	15.0%
White non-Hispanic	2012	Percent	55.9%	74.3%
African American non-Hispanic	2012	Percent	40.3%	15.4%
Hispanic/Latinos	2012	Percent	1.7%	6.6%
American Indian/Alaskan Native	2012	Percent	0.3%	0.9%
Asian	2012	Percent	0.4%	1.3%
Not proficient in English	2008-2012	Percent	0.3%	1.7%
HEALTH OUTCOMES				
Premature death (before age 75)	2008-2010	YPLL per 100,000 population ¹	14,039	9,290
Diabetes prevalence	2010	Percent	13%	11%
HIV prevalence	2010	Per 100,000 population	207	195
Low birth weight	2005-2011	Percent	11%	9%
Infant death ²	2011-2012	Per 1,000 live births	6.4	7.0
HEALTH BEHAVIORS				
Adult smoking	2006-2012	Percent	23%	22%
Adult obesity	2010	Percent	40%	33%
Physical inactivity	2010	Percent	37%	31%
Excessive drinking	2006-2012	Percent	13%	13%
Alcohol impaired driving deaths	2008-2012	Percent	30%	32%
Sexually transmitted infections	2011	Per 100,000 population	788	546
Teen birth rate	2005-2011	Per 1,000 female population	79	57
CLINICAL CARE				
Uninsured (under age 65)	2011	Percent	18%	20%
Primary Care Physicians (PCP)	2011	Ratio, population to PCP	1,848:1	1,586:1
Dentists	2012	Ratio, population to dentist	2,860:1	2,467:1
Health care costs	2011	Per Medicare enrollee	\$9,017	\$9,511
Could not see doctor due to cost	2006-2012	Percent	23%	17%
Preventable hospital stays	2011	Per 1,000 Medicare enrollees	63	77
SOCIAL & ECONOMIC FACTORS				
High school graduation	2010-2011	Percent	87%	81%
Some college	2008-2012	Percent	55%	54%
Unemployment	2012	Percent	10%	7%
Median household income	2012	Dollar	\$32,749	\$40,151
Children in poverty	2012	Percent	34%	28%
Children in single parent house	2008-2012	Percent	43%	36%
Homicide rate	2004-2010	Per 100,000 population	13	8
Violent crime rate	2009-2011	Per 100,000 population	364	501
Injury death rate	2006-2010	Per 100,000 population	95	77
PHYSICAL ENVIRONMENT				
Air pollution - particulate matter	2011	Micrograms/cubic meter	12	12
Drinking water violations	FY 2012-2013	Percent	26%	10%
Severe housing problems	2006-2010	Percent	16%	15%

Source: County Health Rankings & Roadmaps, Robert Wood Johnson Foundation Program

¹Years of Potential Life Lost

²Source: Health Statistics Branch, Arkansas Department of Health



DESHA COUNTY PROFILE

INDICATOR	YEAR	MEASURE	COUNTY	STATE
Total population	2012	Count	12,545	2,949,131
Elderly population (65 or older)	2012	Percent	16.1%	15.0%
White non-Hispanic	2012	Percent	46.7%	74.3%
African American non-Hispanic	2012	Percent	47.4%	15.4%
Hispanic/Latinos	2012	Percent	4.6%	6.6%
American Indian/Alaskan Native	2012	Percent	0.3%	0.9%
Asian	2012	Percent	0.3%	1.3%
Not proficient in English	2008-2012	Percent	1.8%	1.7%
HEALTH OUTCOMES				
Premature death (before age 75)	2008-2010	YPLL per 100,000 population ¹	12,344	9,290
Diabetes prevalence	2010	Percent	14%	11%
HIV prevalence	2010	Per 100,000 population	120	195
Low birth weight	2005-2011	Percent	16%	9%
Infant death ²	2011-2012	Per 1,000 live births	2.9	7.0
HEALTH BEHAVIORS				
Adult smoking	2006-2012	Percent	24%	22%
Adult obesity	2010	Percent	37%	33%
Physical inactivity	2010	Percent	34%	31%
Excessive drinking	2006-2012	Percent	NA	13%
Alcohol impaired driving deaths	2008-2012	Percent	0%	32%
Sexually transmitted infections	2011	Per 100,000 population	1,050	546
Teen birth rate	2005-2011	Per 1,000 female population	89	57
CLINICAL CARE				
Uninsured (under age 65)	2011	Percent	20%	20%
Primary Care Physicians (PCP)	2011	Ratio, population to PCP	1,823:1	1,586:1
Dentists	2012	Ratio, population to dentist	6,300:1	2,467:1
Health care costs	2011	Per Medicare enrollee	\$10,080	\$9,511
Could not see doctor due to cost	2006-2012	Percent	18%	17%
Preventable hospital stays	2011	Per 1,000 Medicare enrollees	110	77
SOCIAL & ECONOMIC FACTORS				
High school graduation	2010-2011	Percent	87%	81%
Some college	2008-2012	Percent	48%	54%
Unemployment	2012	Percent	11%	7%
Median household income	2012	Dollar	\$30,298	\$40,151
Children in poverty	2012	Percent	42%	28%
Children in single parent house	2008-2012	Percent	48%	36%
Homicide rate	2004-2010	Per 100,000 population	20	8
Violent crime rate	2009-2011	Per 100,000 population	884	501
Injury death rate	2006-2010	Per 100,000 population	82	77
PHYSICAL ENVIRONMENT				
Air pollution - particulate matter	2011	Micrograms/cubic meter	12	12
Drinking water violations	FY 2012-2013	Percent	19%	10%
Severe housing problems	2006-2010	Percent	14%	15%

NA = Data not available

Source: County Health Rankings & Roadmaps, Robert Wood Johnson Foundation Program

¹Years of Potential Life Lost

²Source: Health Statistics Branch, Arkansas Department of Health



SHARP COUNTY PROFILE

INDICATOR	YEAR	MEASURE	COUNTY	STATE
Total population	2012	Count	17,054	2,949,131
Elderly population (65 or older)	2012	Percent	24.9%	15.0%
White non-Hispanic	2012	Percent	94.8%	74.3%
African American non-Hispanic	2012	Percent	0.6%	15.4%
Hispanic/Latinos	2012	Percent	1.7%	6.6%
American Indian/Alaskan Native	2012	Percent	1.1%	0.9%
Asian	2012	Percent	0.3%	1.3%
Not proficient in English	2008-2012	Percent	0.5%	1.7%
HEALTH OUTCOMES				
Premature death (before age 75)	2008-2010	YPLL per 100,000 population ¹	11,104	9,290
Diabetes prevalence	2010	Percent	12%	11%
HIV prevalence	2010	Per 100,000 population	67	195
Low birth weight	2005-2011	Percent	8%	9%
Infant death ²	2011-2012	Per 1,000 live births	17.5	7.0
HEALTH BEHAVIORS				
Adult smoking	2006-2012	Percent	31%	22%
Adult obesity	2010	Percent	30%	33%
Physical inactivity	2010	Percent	31%	31%
Excessive drinking	2006-2012	Percent	7%	13%
Alcohol impaired driving deaths	2008-2012	Percent	16%	32%
Sexually transmitted infections	2011	Per 100,000 population	173	546
Teen birth rate	2005-2011	Per 1,000 female population	60	57
CLINICAL CARE				
Uninsured (under age 65)	2011	Percent	22%	20%
Primary Care Physicians (PCP)	2011	Ratio, population to PCP	2,173:1	1,586:1
Dentists	2012	Ratio, population to dentist	4,310:1	2,467:1
Health care costs	2011	Per Medicare enrollee	\$10,107	\$9,511
Could not see doctor due to cost	2006-2012	Percent	25%	17%
Preventable hospital stays	2011	Per 1,000 Medicare enrollees	82	77
SOCIAL & ECONOMIC FACTORS				
High school graduation	2010-2011	Percent	90%	81%
Some college	2008-2012	Percent	49%	54%
Unemployment	2012	Percent	10%	7%
Median household income	2012	Dollar	\$30,076	\$40,151
Children in poverty	2012	Percent	33%	28%
Children in single parent house	2008-2012	Percent	31%	36%
Homicide rate	2004-2010	Per 100,000 population	NA	8
Violent crime rate	2009-2011	Per 100,000 population	96	501
Injury death rate	2006-2010	Per 100,000 population	106	77
PHYSICAL ENVIRONMENT				
Air pollution - particulate matter	2011	Micrograms/cubic meter	12	12
Drinking water violations	FY 2012-2013	Percent	18%	10%
Severe housing problems	2006-2010	Percent	15%	15%

NA = Data not available

Source: County Health Rankings & Roadmaps, Robert Wood Johnson Foundation Program

¹Years of Potential Life Lost

²Source: Health Statistics Branch, Arkansas Department of Health



CRITTENDEN COUNTY PROFILE

INDICATOR	YEAR	MEASURE	COUNTY	STATE
Total population	2012	Count	50,021	2,949,131
Elderly population (65 or older)	2012	Percent	11.4%	15.0%
White non-Hispanic	2012	Percent	45.1%	74.3%
African American non-Hispanic	2012	Percent	50.9%	15.4%
Hispanic/Latinos	2012	Percent	2.1%	6.6%
American Indian/Alaskan Native	2012	Percent	0.3%	0.9%
Asian	2012	Percent	0.7%	1.3%
Not proficient in English	2008-2012	Percent	0.2%	1.7%
HEALTH OUTCOMES				
Premature death (before age 75)	2008-2010	YPLL per 100,000 population ¹	13,082	9,290
Diabetes prevalence	2010	Percent	14%	11%
HIV prevalence	2010	Per 100,000 population	570	195
Low birth weight	2005-2011	Percent	13%	9%
Infant death ²	2011-2012	Per 1,000 live births	11.9	7.0
HEALTH BEHAVIORS				
Adult smoking	2006-2012	Percent	24%	22%
Adult obesity	2010	Percent	38%	33%
Physical inactivity	2010	Percent	33%	31%
Excessive drinking	2006-2012	Percent	12%	13%
Alcohol impaired driving deaths	2008-2012	Percent	32%	32%
Sexually transmitted infections	2011	Per 100,000 population	1,378	546
Teen birth rate	2005-2011	Per 1,000 female population	89	57
CLINICAL CARE				
Uninsured (under age 65)	2011	Percent	18%	20%
Primary Care Physicians (PCP)	2011	Ratio, population to PCP	2,105:1	1,586:1
Dentists	2012	Ratio, population to dentist	2,205:1	2,467:1
Health care costs	2011	Per Medicare enrollee	\$9,806	\$9,511
Could not see doctor due to cost	2006-2012	Percent	18%	17%
Preventable hospital stays	2011	Per 1,000 Medicare enrollees	95	77
SOCIAL & ECONOMIC FACTORS				
High school graduation	2010-2011	Percent	73%	81%
Some college	2008-2012	Percent	52%	54%
Unemployment	2012	Percent	11%	7%
Median household income	2012	Dollar	\$36,588	\$40,151
Children in poverty	2012	Percent	35%	28%
Children in single parent house	2008-2012	Percent	59%	36%
Homicide rate	2004-2010	Per 100,000 population	14	8
Violent crime rate	2009-2011	Per 100,000 population	1,724	501
Injury death rate	2006-2010	Per 100,000 population	68	77
PHYSICAL ENVIRONMENT				
Air pollution - particulate matter	2011	Micrograms/cubic meter	13	12
Drinking water violations	FY 2012-2013	Percent	31%	10%
Severe housing problems	2006-2010	Percent	21%	15%

Source: County Health Rankings & Roadmaps, Robert Wood Johnson Foundation Program

¹Years of Potential Life Lost

²Source: Health Statistics Branch, Arkansas Department of Health



ARKANSAS COUNTY PROFILE

INDICATOR	YEAR	MEASURE	COUNTY	STATE
Total population	2012	Count	18,892	2,949,131
Elderly population (65 or older)	2012	Percent	16.7%	15.0%
White non-Hispanic	2012	Percent	70.6%	74.3%
African American non-Hispanic	2012	Percent	24.6%	15.4%
Hispanic/Latinos	2012	Percent	2.9%	6.6%
American Indian/Alaskan Native	2012	Percent	0.3%	0.9%
Asian	2012	Percent	0.5%	1.3%
Not proficient in English	2008-2012	Percent	1.2%	1.7%
HEALTH OUTCOMES				
Premature death (before age 75)	2008-2010	YPLL per 100,000 population ¹	11,046	9,290
Diabetes prevalence	2010	Percent	14%	11%
HIV prevalence	2010	Per 100,000 population	165	195
Low birth weight	2005-2011	Percent	12%	9%
Infant death ²	2011-2012	Per 1,000 live births	13.7	7.0
HEALTH BEHAVIORS				
Adult smoking	2006-2012	Percent	22%	22%
Adult obesity	2010	Percent	35%	33%
Physical inactivity	2010	Percent	39%	31%
Excessive drinking	2006-2012	Percent	12%	13%
Alcohol impaired driving deaths	2008-2012	Percent	31%	32%
Sexually transmitted infections	2011	Per 100,000 population	736	546
Teen birth rate	2005-2011	Per 1,000 female population	66	57
CLINICAL CARE				
Uninsured (under age 65)	2011	Percent	20%	20%
Primary Care Physicians (PCP)	2011	Ratio, population to PCP	2,099:1	1,586:1
Dentists	2012	Ratio, population to dentist	2,734:1	2,467:1
Health care costs	2011	Per Medicare enrollee	\$9,355	\$9,511
Could not see doctor due to cost	2006-2012	Percent	23%	17%
Preventable hospital stays	2011	Per 1,000 Medicare enrollees	100	77
SOCIAL & ECONOMIC FACTORS				
High school graduation	2010-2011	Percent	84%	81%
Some college	2008-2012	Percent	47%	54%
Unemployment	2012	Percent	8%	7%
Median household income	2012	Dollar	\$37,907	\$40,151
Children in poverty	2012	Percent	29%	28%
Children in single parent house	2008-2012	Percent	38%	36%
Homicide rate	2004-2010	Per 100,000 population	10	8
Violent crime rate	2009-2011	Per 100,000 population	324	501
Injury death rate	2006-2010	Per 100,000 population	88	77
PHYSICAL ENVIRONMENT				
Air pollution - particulate matter	2011	Micrograms/cubic meter	12	12
Drinking water violations	FY 2012-2013	Percent	7%	10%
Severe housing problems	2006-2010	Percent	13%	15%

Source: County Health Rankings & Roadmaps, Robert Wood Johnson Foundation Program

¹Years of Potential Life Lost

²Source: Health Statistics Branch, Arkansas Department of Health



LEE COUNTY PROFILE

INDICATOR	YEAR	MEASURE	COUNTY	STATE
Total population	2012	Count	10,216	2,949,131
Elderly population (65 or older)	2012	Percent	16.0%	15.0%
White non-Hispanic	2012	Percent	41.3%	74.3%
African American non-Hispanic	2012	Percent	54.7%	15.4%
Hispanic/Latinos	2012	Percent	1.9%	6.6%
American Indian/Alaskan Native	2012	Percent	0.5%	0.9%
Asian	2012	Percent	0.4%	1.3%
Not proficient in English	2008-2012	Percent	0.5%	1.7%
HEALTH OUTCOMES				
Premature death (before age 75)	2008-2010	YPLL per 100,000 population ¹	11,695	9,290
Diabetes prevalence	2010	Percent	13%	11%
HIV prevalence	2010	Per 100,000 population	267	195
Low birth weight	2005-2011	Percent	13%	9%
Infant death ²	2011-2012	Per 1,000 live births	4.6	7.0
HEALTH BEHAVIORS				
Adult smoking	2006-2012	Percent	18%	22%
Adult obesity	2010	Percent	35%	33%
Physical inactivity	2010	Percent	35%	31%
Excessive drinking	2006-2012	Percent	9%	13%
Alcohol impaired driving deaths	2008-2012	Percent	38%	32%
Sexually transmitted infections	2011	Per 100,000 population	1,007	546
Teen birth rate	2005-2011	Per 1,000 female population	72	57
CLINICAL CARE				
Uninsured (under age 65)	2011	Percent	20%	20%
Primary Care Physicians (PCP)	2011	Ratio, population to PCP	3,442:1	1,586:1
Dentists	2012	Ratio, population to dentist	5,969:1	2,467:1
Health care costs	2011	Per Medicare enrollee	\$8,395	\$9,511
Could not see doctor due to cost	2006-2012	Percent	24%	17%
Preventable hospital stays	2011	Per 1,000 Medicare enrollees	78	77
SOCIAL & ECONOMIC FACTORS				
High school graduation	2010-2011	Percent	83%	81%
Some college	2008-2012	Percent	34%	54%
Unemployment	2012	Percent	11%	7%
Median household income	2012	Dollar	\$26,046	\$40,151
Children in poverty	2012	Percent	47%	28%
Children in single parent house	2008-2012	Percent	59%	36%
Homicide rate	2004-2010	Per 100,000 population	26	8
Violent crime rate	2009-2011	Per 100,000 population	285	501
Injury death rate	2006-2010	Per 100,000 population	105	77
PHYSICAL ENVIRONMENT				
Air pollution - particulate matter	2011	Micrograms/cubic meter	12	12
Drinking water violations	FY 2012-2013	Percent	1%	10%
Severe housing problems	2006-2010	Percent	15%	15%

Source: County Health Rankings & Roadmaps, Robert Wood Johnson Foundation Program

¹Years of Potential Life Lost

²Source: Health Statistics Branch, Arkansas Department of Health

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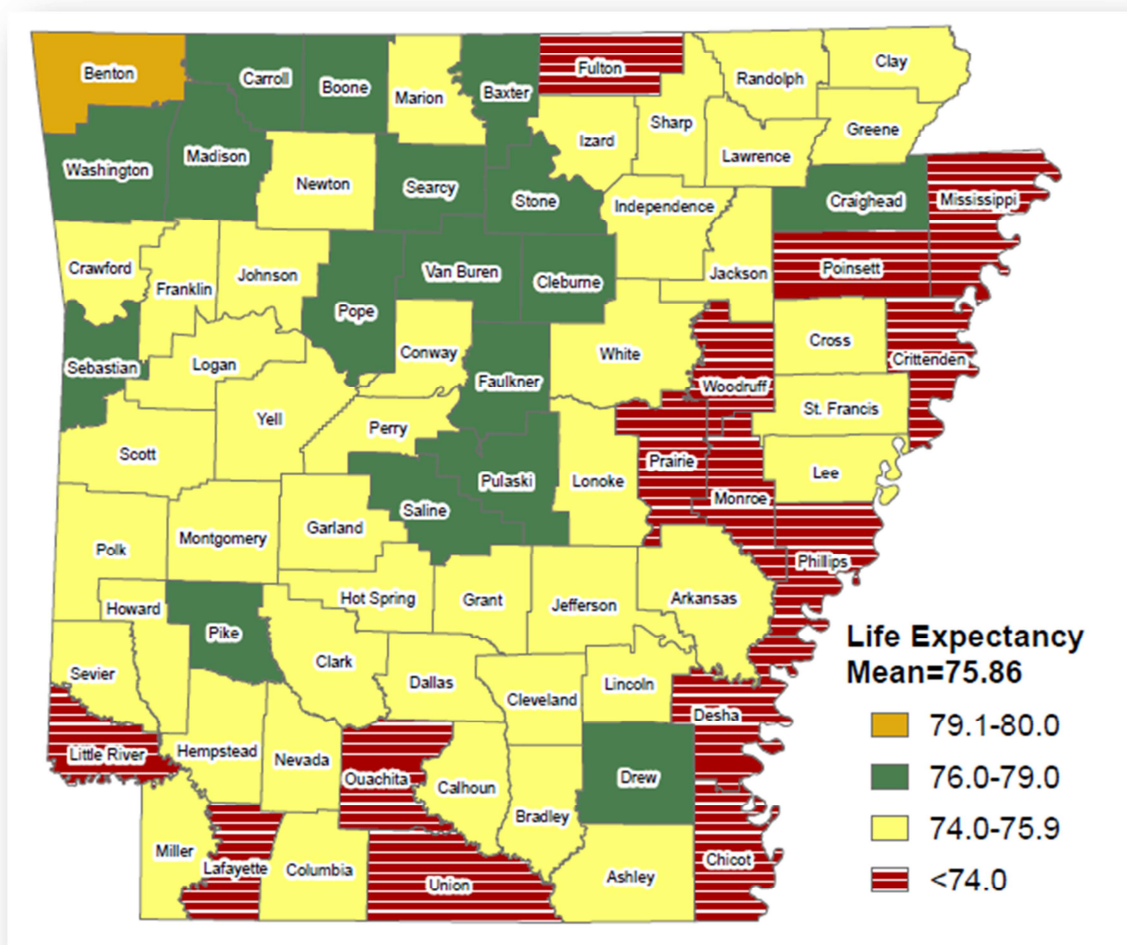
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APPENDIX 1: 2009 Life Expectancy at Birth by County

LIFE EXPECTANCY AT BIRTH 2008-2010 DEATH DATA and 2009 POPULATION ESTIMATES In Accordance with Act 790 and Act 798

State Mean=75.9

Minimum (Mississippi County) = 71.3; Maximum (Benton County) = 79.6



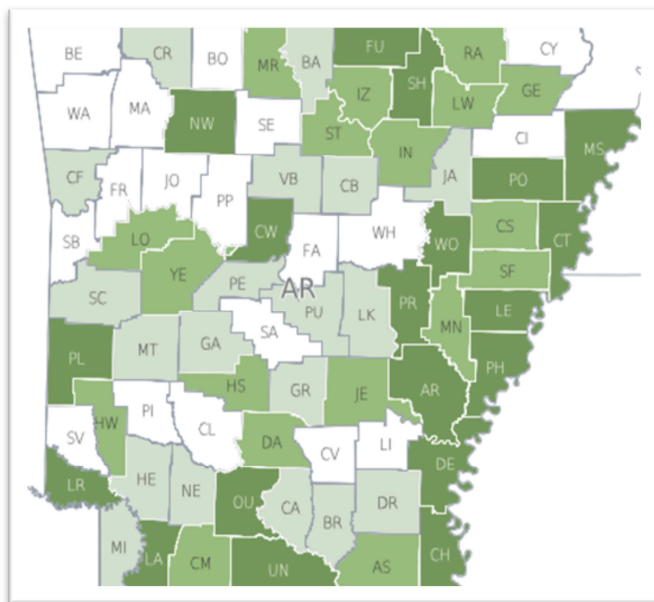
Date January, 2013

Source: Arkansas Department of Health, Health Statistics Branch

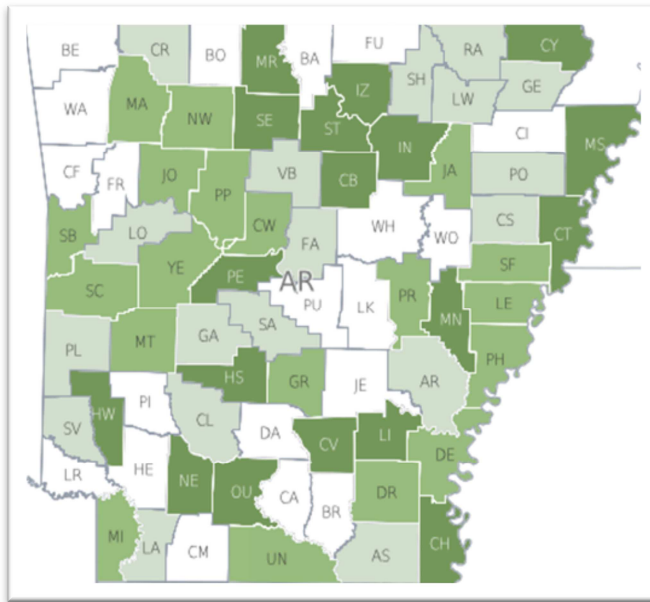
APPENDIX 2

Health Outcomes, 2014 County Health Rankings

PREMATURE DEATH

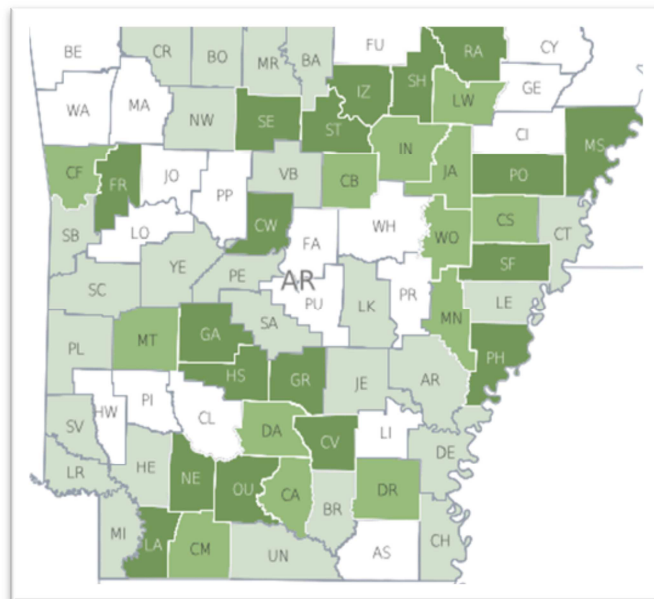


POOR PHYSICAL HEALTH DAYS

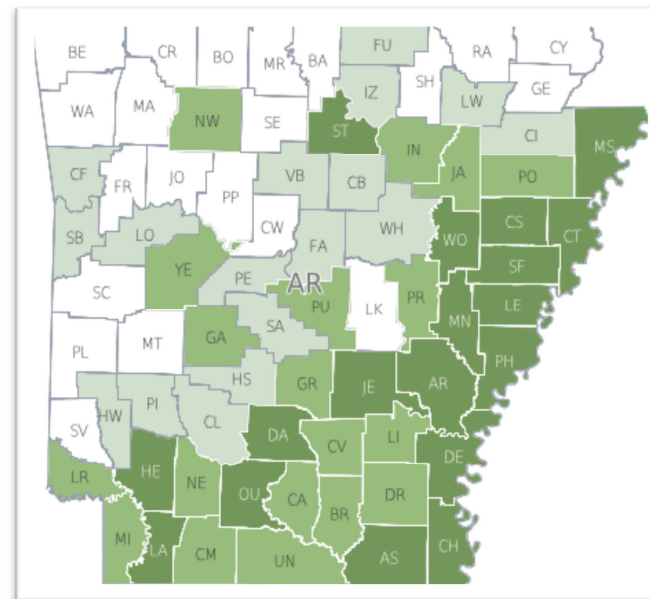


RANK 1 - 19 20 - 38 39 - 56 57 - 75 Not Ranked (NR)

POOR MENTAL HEALTH DAYS



LOW BIRTH WEIGHT

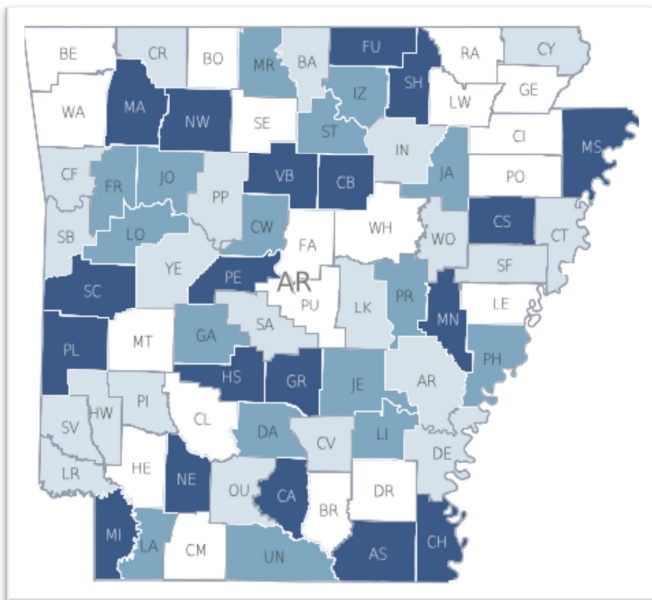


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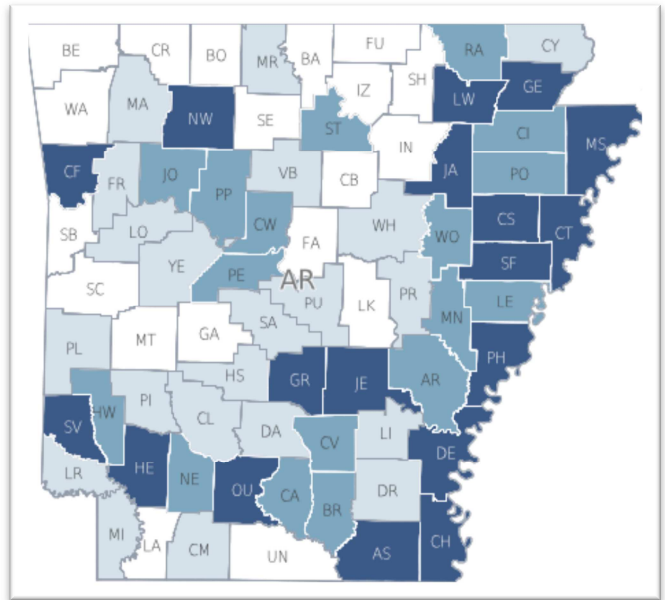
APPENDIX 2

Health Factors, 2014 County Health Rankings

ADULT SMOKING

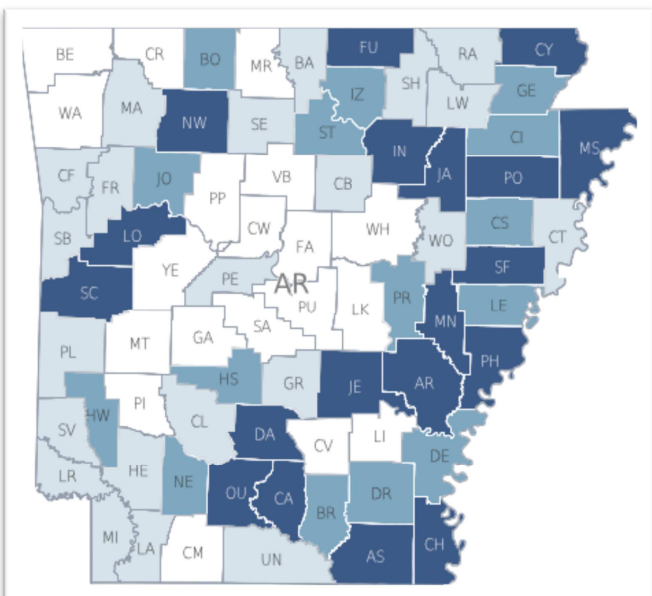


ADULT OBESITY

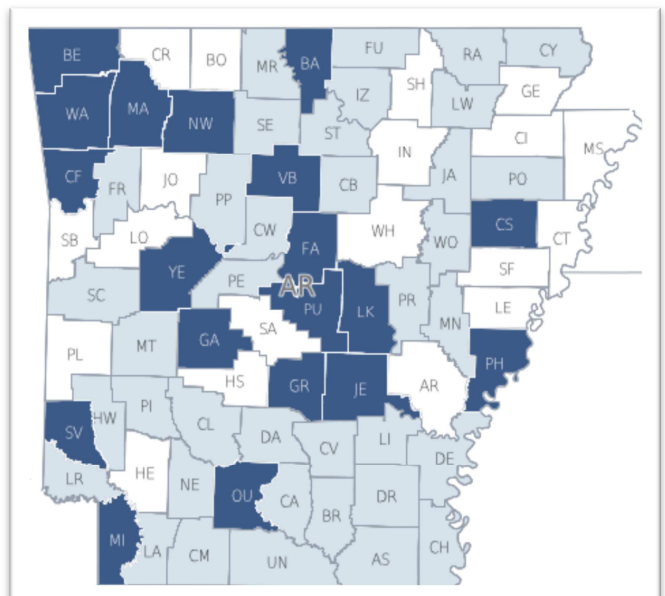


RANK 1 - 19 20 - 38 39 - 56 57 - 75 Not Ranked (NR)

PHYSICAL INACTIVITY



EXCESSIVE DRINKING

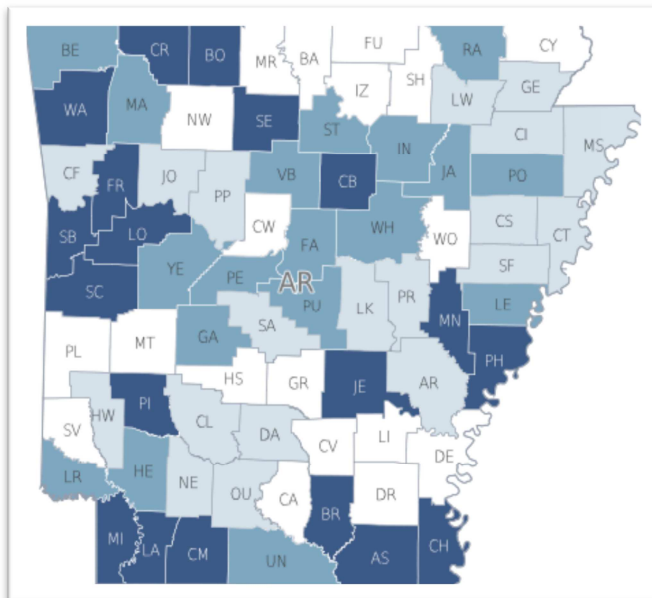


Source: County Health Rankings & Roadmaps, Robert Wood Johnson Foundation Program; <http://www.countyhealthrankings.org/>

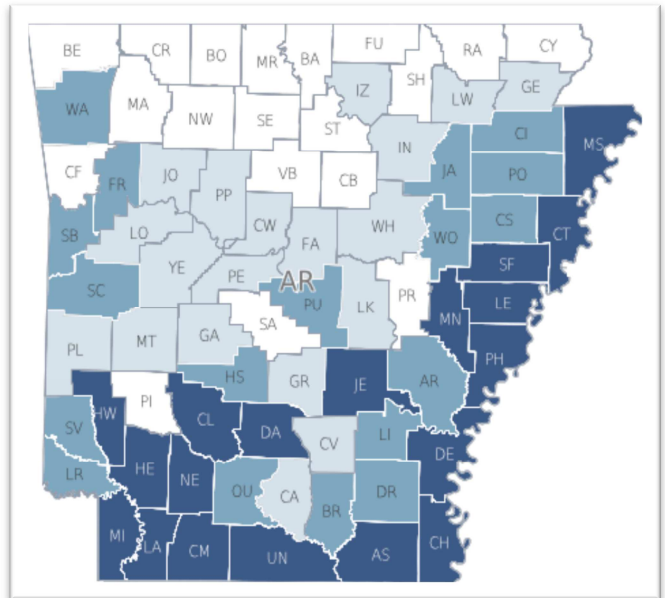
APPENDIX 2

Health Factors, 2014 County Health Rankings

ALCOHOL IMPAIRED DRIVING DEATH

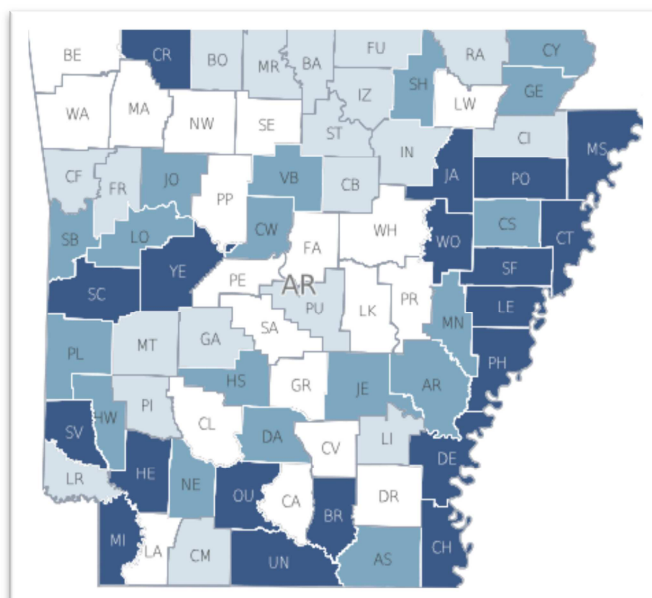


SEXUALLY TRANSMITTED DISEASES

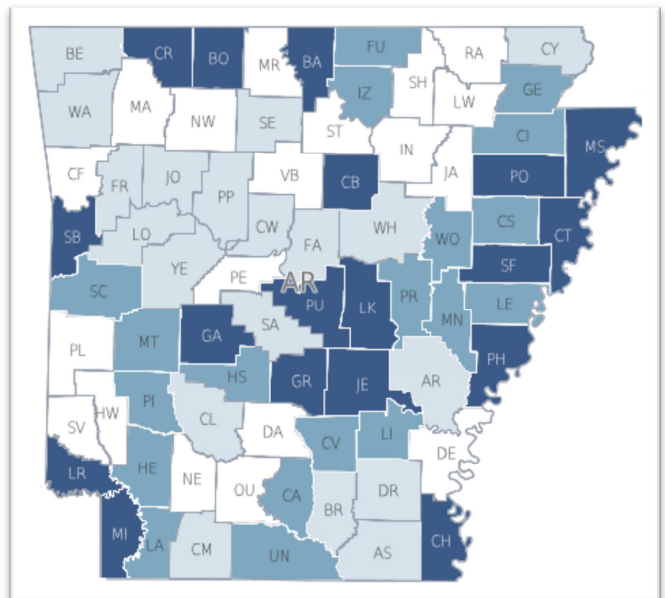


RANK 1 - 19 20 - 38 39 - 56 57 - 75 Not Ranked (NR)

TEEN BIRTH RATE



HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATION

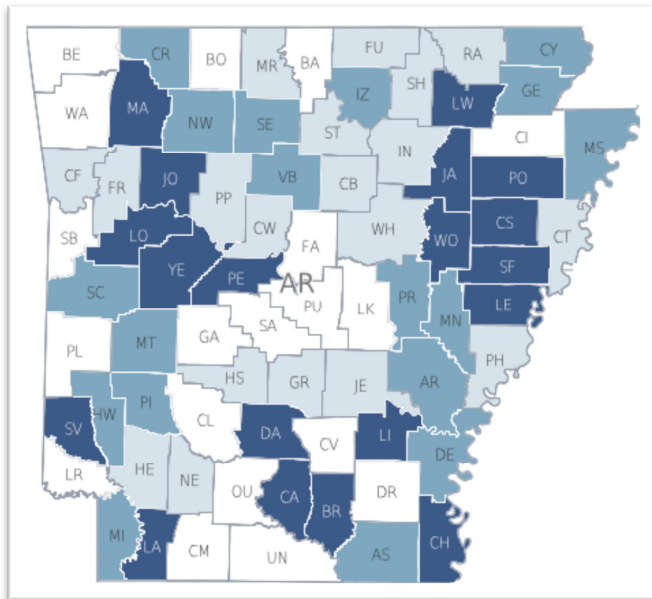


Source: County Health Rankings & Roadmaps, Robert Wood Johnson Foundation Program; <http://www.countyhealthrankings.org/>

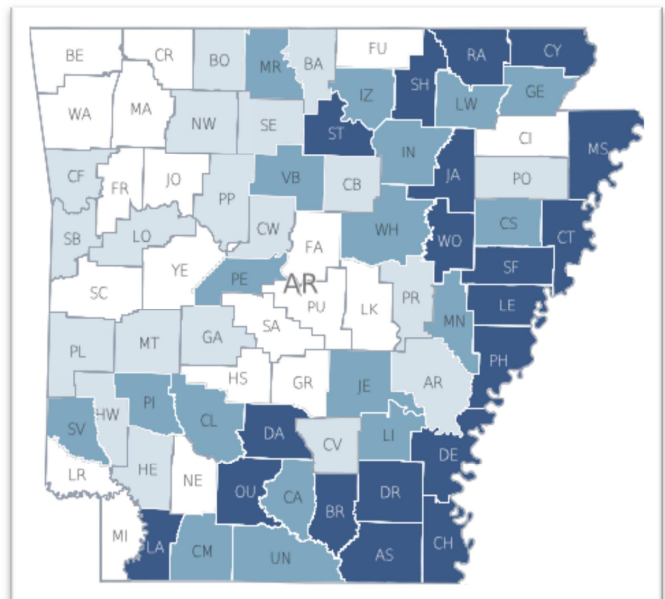
APPENDIX 2

Health Factors, 2014 County Health Rankings

SOME COLLEGE

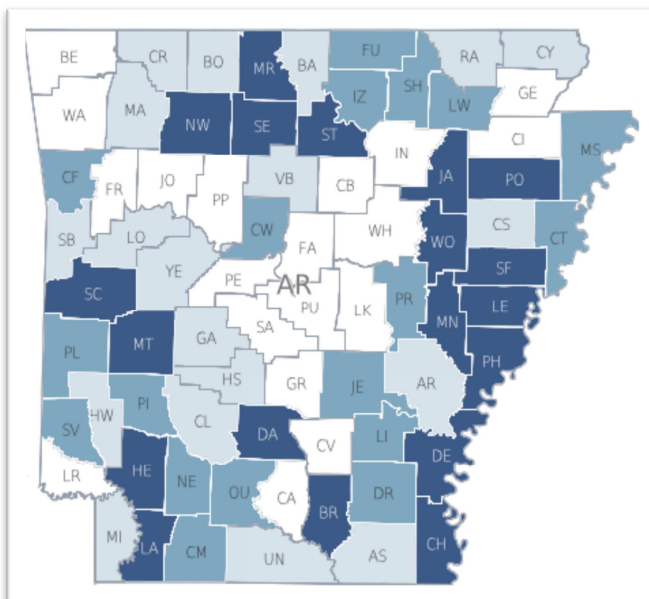


UNEMPLOYMENT

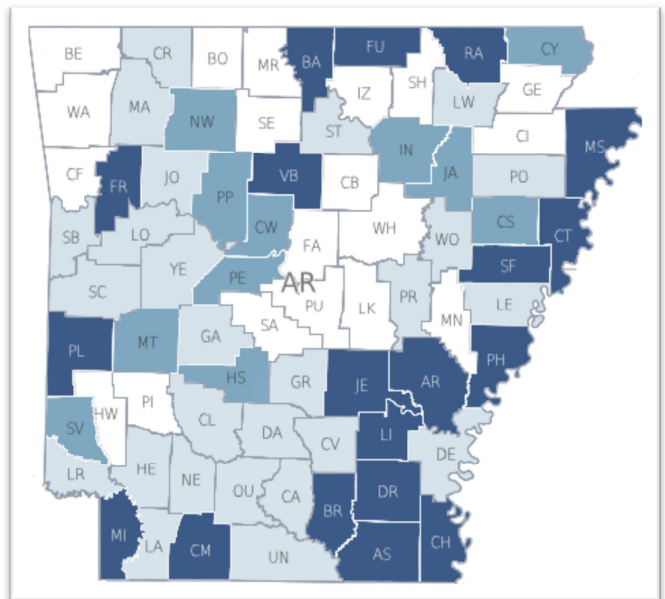


RANK 1 - 19 20 - 38 39 - 56 57 - 75 Not Ranked (NR)

CHILDREN IN POVERTY



INADEQUATE SOCIAL SUPPORT

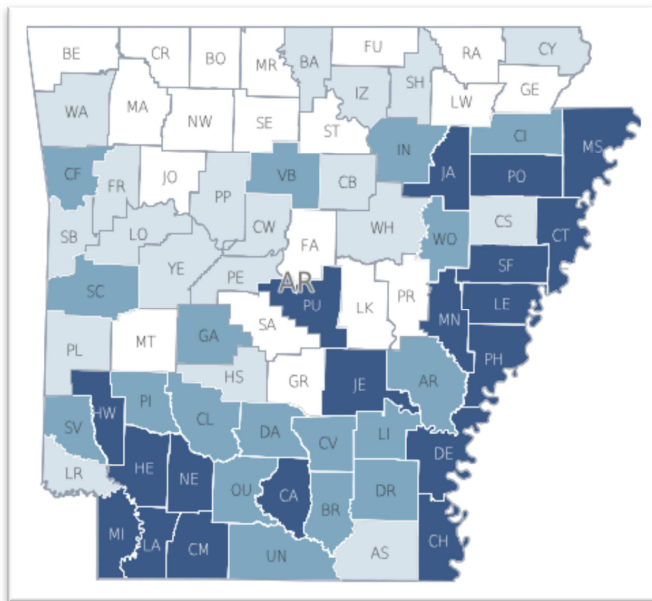


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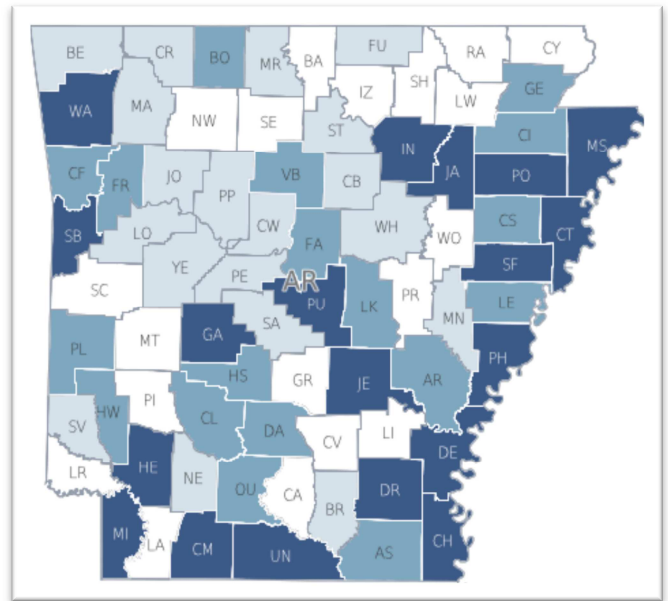
APPENDIX 2

Health Factors, 2014 County Health Rankings

CHILDREN IN SINGLE PARENT HOUSEHOLD

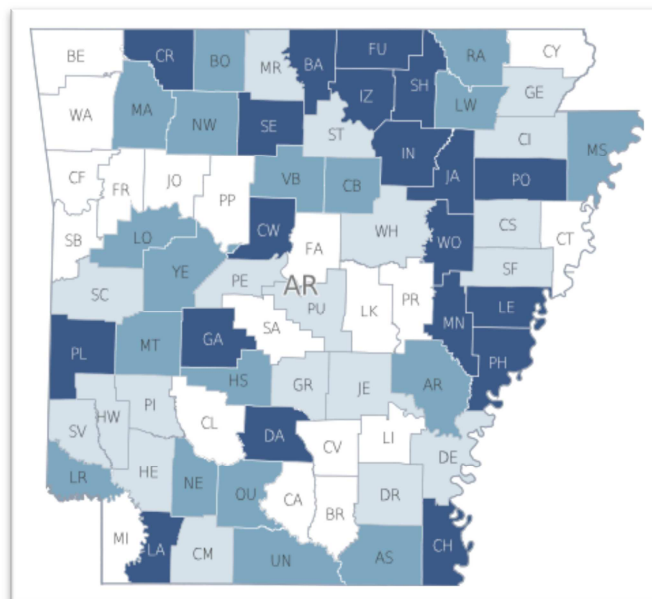


VIOLENT CRIME

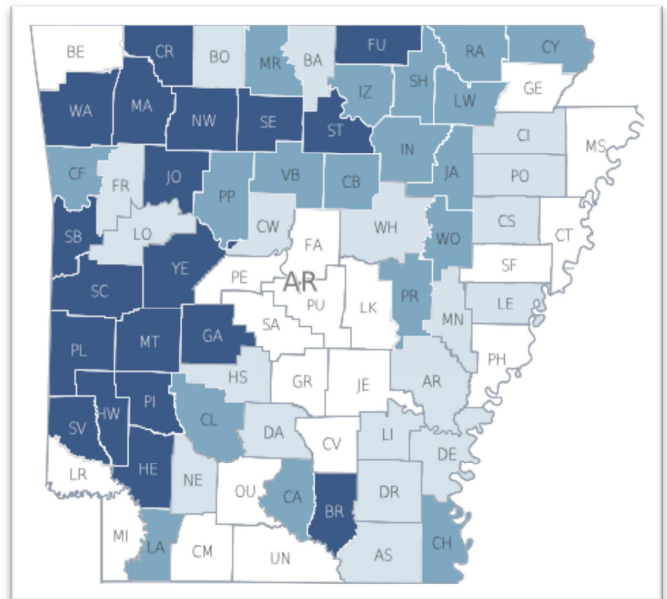


RANK 1 - 19 20 - 38 39 - 56 57 - 75 Not Ranked (NR)

INJURY DEATHS



UNINSURED

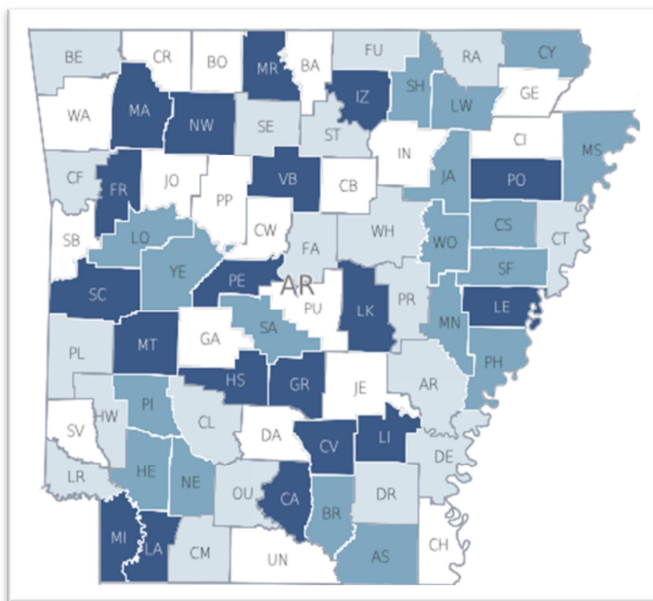


Source: County Health Rankings & Roadmaps, Robert Wood Johnson Foundation Program; <http://www.countyhealthrankings.org/>

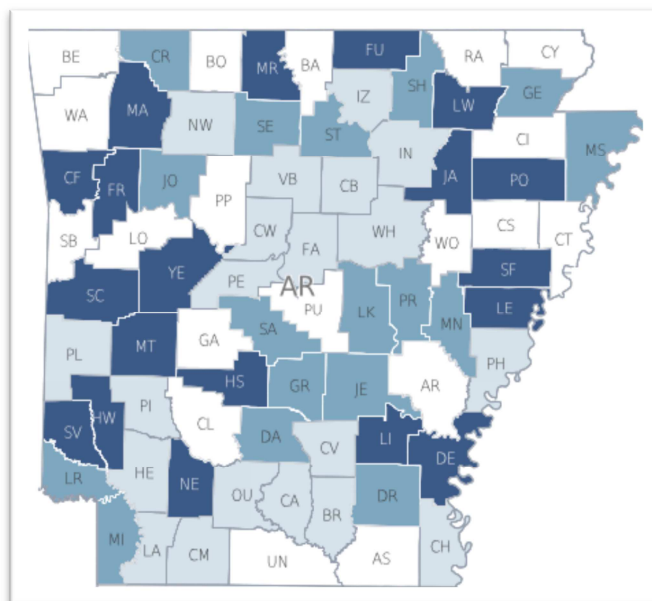
APPENDIX 2

Health Factors, 2014 County Health Rankings

PRIMARY CARE PHYSICIANS

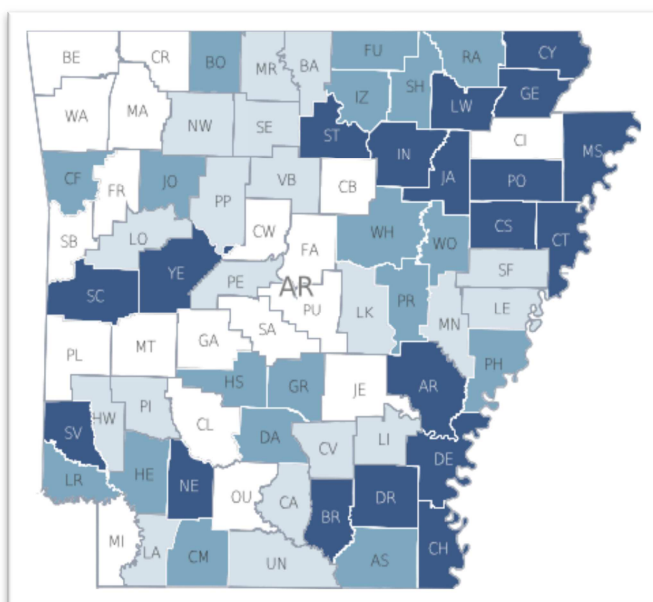


DENTISTS

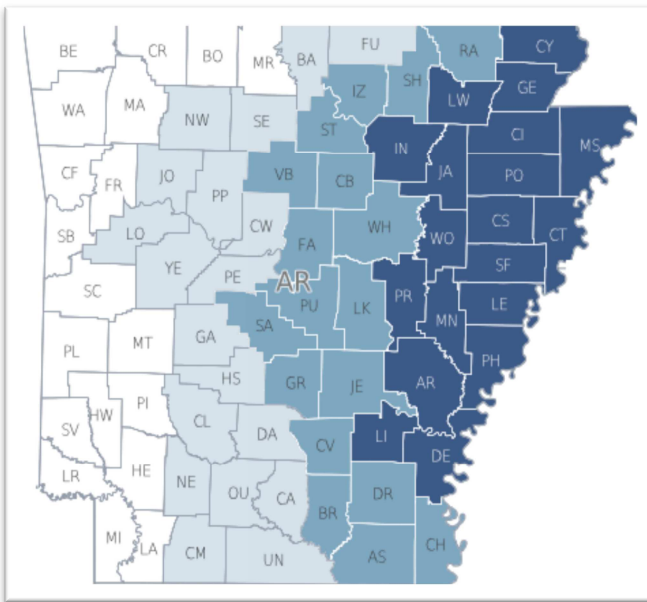


RANK 1 - 19 20 - 38 39 - 56 57 - 75 Not Ranked (NR)

PREVENTABLE HOSPITAL STAYS



AIR POLLUTION-PARTICULATE MATTER

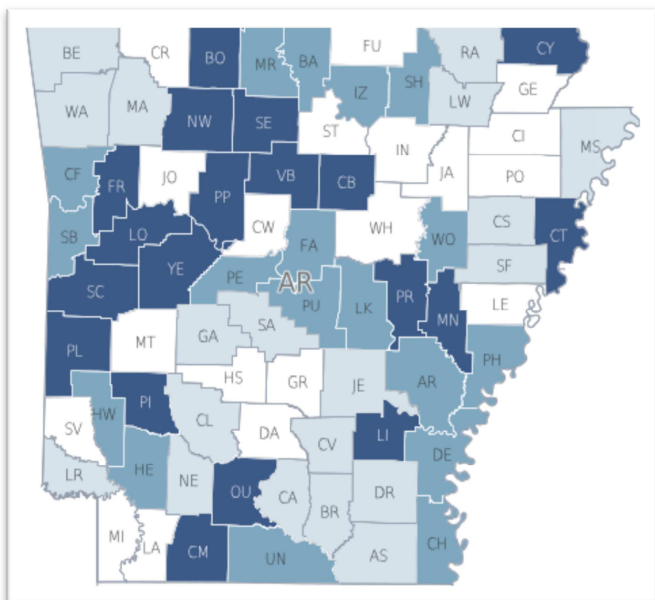


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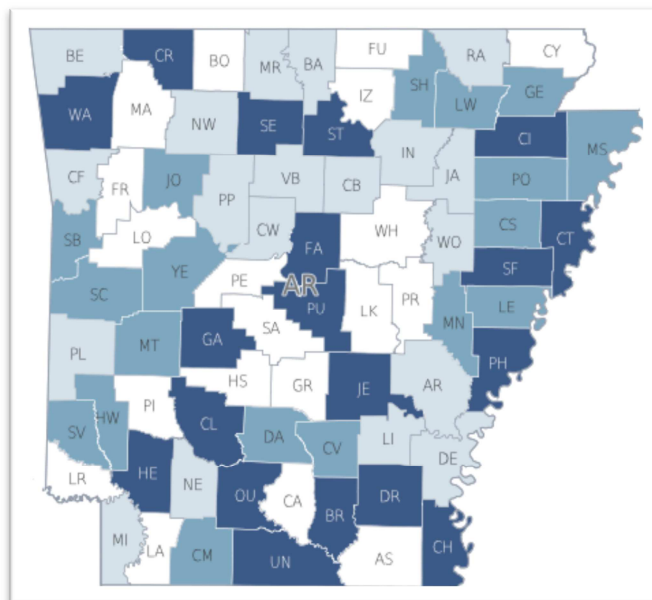
APPENDIX 2

Health Factors, 2014 County Health Rankings

DRINKING WATER VIOLATIONS



SEVERE HOUSING PROBLEMS



RANK 1 - 19 20 - 38 39 - 56 57 - 75 Not Ranked (NR)

Source: County Health Rankings & Roadmaps, Robert Wood Johnson Foundation Program; <http://www.countyhealthrankings.org/>

APPENDIX 3: Selection of Health Measures

Measuring **premature mortality**, rather than overall mortality, focuses attention on deaths that could have been prevented. Measuring Years of Potential Life Lost (YPLL) allows communities to target resources to high-risk areas and further investigate the causes of premature death.

Diabetes is an important marker for a range of health behaviors. The County Health Rankings use disease-specific measures for ranking calculations only when no other reliable source for risk factor or outcome data is available. However, this can be a valuable source of data for communities in understanding the toll that risky health behaviors can take on their population and health care system.

HIV is also an important marker for a range of risky health behaviors and it can put significant burden on the population and the health care system.

Low Birth Weight (LBW) represents two factors: maternal exposure to health risks and an infant's current and future morbidity, as well as premature mortality risk. From the perspective of maternal health outcomes, LBW indicates maternal exposure to health risks in all categories of health factors, including her health behaviors, access to health care, the social and economic environment she inhabits, and environmental risks to which she is exposed. In terms of the infant's health outcomes, LBW serves as a predictor of premature mortality and/or morbidity over the life course and for potential cognitive development problems.

Infant mortality is widely accepted as one of the most sensitive indicators of health status of a state/country. The infant mortality rate always reflects the overall health scenario of a state/region. If the health infrastructure (preventive and curative) of a region is good the IMR is always good.

Cigarette smoking is identified as a cause of various cancers, cardiovascular disease, and respiratory conditions, as well as LBW and other adverse health outcomes. Measuring the prevalence of tobacco use in the population can alert communities to potential adverse health outcomes and can be valuable for assessing the need for cessation programs or the effectiveness of existing programs.

Obesity is often the result of an overall energy imbalance due to poor diet and limited physical activity. Obesity increases the risk for health conditions such as coronary heart disease, type 2 diabetes, cancer, hypertension, dyslipidemia, stroke, liver and gallbladder disease, sleep apnea and respiratory problems, osteoarthritis, and poor health status.

Decreased **physical activity** has been related to several disease conditions such as type 2 diabetes, cancer, stroke, hypertension, cardiovascular disease, and premature mortality, independent of obesity. Physical inactivity causes 11% of premature mortality in the United States. In addition, physical inactivity at the county level is related to health care expenditures for circulatory system diseases.

APPENDIX 3: Selection of Health Measures

Excessive drinking is a risk factor for a number of adverse health outcomes such as alcohol poisoning, hypertension, acute myocardial infarction, sexually transmitted infections, unintended pregnancy, fetal alcohol syndrome, sudden infant death syndrome, suicide, interpersonal violence, and motor vehicle crashes. Approximately 80,000 deaths are attributed annually to excessive drinking. Excessive drinking is the third leading lifestyle-related cause of death in the United States.

Approximately 17,000 Americans are killed annually in **alcohol-related motor vehicle crashes**.

Binge / heavy drinkers account for most episodes of alcohol-impaired driving.

Chlamydia is the most common bacterial **Sexually Transmitted Infection (STI)** in North America and is one of the major causes of tubal infertility, ectopic pregnancy, pelvic inflammatory disease, and chronic pelvic pain. STIs are associated with a significantly increased risk of morbidity and mortality, including increased risk of cervical cancer, involuntary infertility, and premature death. STIs also have a high economic burden on society. The direct medical cost of managing STIs and the complications in the U.S., for example, was approximately 15.6 billion dollars in 2008.

Evidence suggests **teen pregnancy** significantly increases the risk of repeat pregnancy and of contracting a STI, both of which can result in adverse health outcomes for mothers, children, families, and communities. A systematic review of the sexual risk among pregnant and mothering teens concludes that pregnancy is a marker for current and future sexual risk behavior and adverse outcomes. Pregnant teens are more likely than older women to receive late or no prenatal care, have gestational hypertension and anemia, and achieve poor maternal weight gain. Teens are also more likely than older women to have a pre-term delivery and LBW baby, increasing the risk of child developmental delay, illness, and mortality.

Lack of health insurance coverage is a significant barrier to accessing needed health care.

The Kaiser Family Foundation released a report in October 2013 that outlines the effects insurance has on access to health care. One key finding was that "Uninsured people are far more likely than those with insurance to report problems getting needed medical care. One-quarter of adults without coverage (25%) say that they went without care in the past year because of its cost compared to 4% of adults with private coverage."

Access to care requires not only financial coverage, but also, access to providers. While high rates of specialist physicians have been shown to be associated with higher, and perhaps unnecessary utilization, sufficient availability of primary care physicians is essential for preventive and primary care, and when needed, referrals to appropriate specialty care.

Health care costs are an important measure of the efficiency of a health care system. However, in order to rank a measure, an ideal value must be known. Research shows that 'too little' or 'too much' health care spending is not good for health care outcomes.

APPENDIX 3: Selection of Health Measures

Untreated **dental disease** can lead to serious health effects including pain, infection, and tooth loss. Although lack of sufficient providers is only one barrier to accessing oral health care, much of the country suffers from shortages. According to the Health Resources and Services Administration, as of December 2012, there were 4,585 Dental Health Professional Shortage Areas (HPSAs) with 45 million people living in them.

Not only does one's **education level** affect his or her health; education can have multigenerational implications that make it an important measure for the health of future generations. Evidence links maternal education with the health of her offspring. Parents' level of education affects their children's health directly through resources available to the children, and also indirectly through the quality of schools that the children attend.

Further, education levels also positively influence a variety of social and psychological factors. For example, increased education improves an individual's self-perception of both his/her sense of personal control and social standing, which also have been shown to predict higher self-reported health status.

The **unemployed** population experiences worse health and higher mortality rates than the employed population. Unemployment has been shown to lead to an increase in unhealthy behaviors related to alcohol and tobacco consumption, diet, exercise, and other health-related behaviors, which in turn can lead to increased risk for disease or mortality, especially suicide. Because employer-sponsored health insurance is the most common source of health insurance coverage, unemployment can also limit access to health care.

Poverty can result in an increased risk of mortality, prevalence of medical conditions and disease incidence, depression, intimate partner violence, and poor health behaviors. A 1990 study found that if poverty were considered a cause of death in the U.S., it would rank among the top 10 causes. While negative health effects resulting from poverty are present at all ages, children in poverty experience greater morbidity and mortality than adults due to increased risk of accidental injury and lack of health care access. Children's risk of poor health and premature mortality may also be increased due to the poor educational achievement associated with poverty. The 'children in poverty measure' is highly correlated with overall poverty rates.

Adults and children in **single-parent households** are at risk for adverse health outcomes such as mental health problems (including substance abuse, depression, and suicide) and unhealthy behaviors such as smoking and excessive alcohol use. Self-reported health has been shown to be worse among lone parents (male and female) than for parents living as couples, even when controlling for socioeconomic characteristics. Mortality risk is also higher among lone parents. Children in single-parent households are at greater risk of severe morbidity and all-cause mortality than their peers in two-parent households.

APPENDIX 3: Selection of Health Measures

Homicide rates were previously ranked for states where violent crime data were not available. Also, homicide rates provide specificity to violent crime and injury deaths.

High levels of **violent crime** compromise physical safety and psychological well-being. High crime rates can also deter residents from pursuing healthy behaviors such as exercising outdoors. Exposure to crime and violence has been shown to increase stress, which may exacerbate hypertension and other stress-related disorders and may contribute to obesity prevalence.

Injuries are one of the leading causes of death. Unintentional injuries are the 5th leading cause and intentional injuries the 10th leading cause of U.S. mortality in 2010. The leading causes of death among unintentional injuries, respectively are: motor vehicle traffic, poisoning, and falls. Among intentional injuries the leading causes of death, respectively are: suicide by firearm, homicide by firearm, and suicide by suffocation. Unintentional injuries are a substantial contributor to premature death. Unintentional injuries were the leading cause of death in 2010. Injuries account for 17% of all emergency department visits and falls account for over 1/3 of those visits.

The relationship between **elevated air pollution**, particularly fine particulate matter and ozone, and compromised health has been well documented. Negative consequences of ambient air pollution include decreased lung function, chronic bronchitis, asthma, and other adverse pulmonary effects.

Studies estimate that **contaminants in drinking water** sicken 1.1 million people each year. Ensuring the safety of drinking water is important to prevent illness, birth defects, and death for those with compromised immune systems. Other health problems have been associated with contaminated water, including nausea, lung and skin irritation, cancer, kidney, liver, and nervous system damage.

Good health depends on having homes that are safe and free from physical hazards. When **adequate housing** protects individuals and families from harmful exposures and provides them with a sense of privacy, security, stability and control, it can make important contributions to health. In contrast, poor quality and inadequate housing contributes to health problems such as infectious and chronic diseases, injuries and poor childhood development

Source: County Health Rankings & Roadmaps, Robert Wood Johnson Foundation Program; <http://www.countyhealthrankings.org/>

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